Newport Mercury.

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The Newport Mercury,

—PUBLISHED BY—

JOHN P. SANBORN,

272 Thames, Cor. Pelham St.,

NEWPORT, R. I.

THE NEWPORT MERCURY was established in June, 1758, and is now in its one hundred and twenty-ninth year. It is the oldest newspaper in the Union, and, with less than half a dozen exceptions, the oldest printed in the English language. It is a large quarto weekly of fifty-six columns filled with interesting reading—editorial, State, local and general news, well-selected miscellany and valuable farmers' and household departments.—Reaching so many households in this and other States, the limited space given to advertising is very valuable to business men.

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Local Matters.

United Congregational Church.

The service last Sunday morning at the United church was attended by an unusually large congregation, it being Communion Sunday which occurs at this church once in two months. Eleven persons were received into membership, nine by profession of faith and two by letter. Seven of those who united by profession were young ladies, and of these, six received the rite of baptism. Miss Farmer, daughter of Prof. Moses Farmer, a former instructor at the Torpedo Station, came on Saturday from Maine to be present on the occasion, as she was a former Sunday School teacher of a number of the young ladies. At the close of the ceremony of reception and before the sermon a beautiful basket of arbutus blossoms was sent into the audience room and placed upon the pulpit. They were gathered in Maine and were the gift of Miss Farmer.

One hundred and nine persons have been received into this church during Rev. Mr. Emerson's postorate of four years, and a good number of these have been by profession of faith, though the majority are by letters of dismission from many different denominations of Christians.

Mr. T. M. Seabury assumed his new position last Sunday as tenor singer in the choir of this church. We believe it is not yet decided who is to be the chorister, whether Mr. Seabury, Mr. Smith, or Mr. Rogers.

The pulpit will be supplied tomorrow by Rev. Alexander McGreggor, pastor of the First Congregational church, Pawtucket.

Miss Carrie M., only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Stewart, Jr., of this city, died Thursday morning at Colorado Springs, where she had been since last November. She had been in poor health for a long time, but it was hoped that her stay at the Springs was improving her condition and the sad news of her death was received here with startling surprise. Mr. Stewart left yesterday to join the grief-stricken mother who has been with the daughter throughout her stay at the springs and who was with her in her last moments.

Miss Stewart was a most estimable young lady and a great favorite with all who knew her, and her death will be a source of sincere sorrow to a wide circle in Newport. The sympathy of the entire community is extended to the parents and brothers in their great trouble.

The people of Newport who have enjoyed the delightful concerts given here in past years by the Brown University Glee club will be pleased to learn that the college boys are to appear here again on Monday night when they will present a new and attractive programme of those jolly songs which give zest to college life and never fail to please the popular ear. The people of Newport, though living so near the seat of the state University, rarely hear this bright, sparkling music sung by the Brown boys themselves, and are therefore always eager to embrace the opportunities when they are presented. The Glee club is assisted this year by the College Banjo club, whose music is every where popular, and which will be heard here for the first time at this concert, all lovers of good music and fun combined should not fail to hear the Brown bred boys.

Commodore Schley, chief of the bureau of equipment and recruiting, U. S. N. paid an official visit to the naval training station Thursday, inspecting all the ships at anchor and buildings upon the Island. He was received with the honors due his rank and in the afternoon presented the Bailey gold medal to Apprentice William Guerin, to whom it had been awarded. The evening was very pleasantly spent on board the New Hampshire.

Ship Mary L. Cushing, of Newburyport, Mass., from New York for Hong Kong with Kerosene, went ashore on the west side of Block Island at an early hour Saturday morning, but was floated Tuesday night and towed to New York.

The Girls' Club.

On Saturday evening last this club was closed for the season by a pleasant social gathering, at which a number of the girls, who had been attending the classes during the past winter, were met by the committees of ladies in charge. The evening proceedings consisted of a magic lantern exhibition, the slides giving much satisfaction.—Then followed a distribution of prizes to girls as had been specially proficient in needlework; the rewards consisting of useful articles, such as scissors, thimbles, &c. This part of the entertainment was particularly relished by the recipients. The crowning performance of the evening consisted in the demolition of ice cream and cakes, which were provided liberally. In all parts of the world, with all classes, and with both sexes, the mutual partaking of agreeable food seems to be a sympathetic bond of union, for which there is no need to seek deep philosophic reasons. The fact asserts its own truth; and the girls last Saturday showed their practical concurrence with it.

The meeting took place at the club rooms in Franklin street, and it is the intention of the ladies, by October or November next, to resume operations either there or in other suitable rooms. In addition to classes for instruction in sewing, there has been introduced by the ladies here this year a domestic-cooking department. This has met with marked success, the object aimed at being to teach the girls who come there, how to be useful in their mothers' kitchens, how to cook coffee and biscuits and fish-balls, and serving dishes from inexpensive parts of meat; also how to be thrifty and economical in the use of fragments, which in this country are too often wantonly and ignorantly wasted. Such training will, of course, fit the girls, when they marry, to be better wives. It is pleasant to know that in many homes this teaching has already done much good.

The Girls' Club labors, to a certain extent, in a sphere which will not be touched upon by the Ladies' Industrial Institution now being perfected for work at the Townsend house on Broadway. The latter will be a wider and farther reaching effort, with ramifications not contemplated by its elder and less wealthy sister; but the Girls' Club will be conducted next winter as heretofore. The ladies who, through the past twelve months, often through most inclement weather, have personally attended this Girls' Club and attended the classes, deserve the thanks of the community for their eminently practical and philanthropic efforts.

Newport Society Notes.

Mr. Louis L. Lorillard, of New York, has taken possession of "Vinland" on Ochre Point, the elegant legacy of his late consin, Miss Catharine Lorillard Wolfe.

Mrs. Frederick Neilson and family have vacated their Newport cottage for a few weeks' visit among friends at the Metropolis.

Mr. J. N. A. Griswold and family have returned to their Bellevue avenue cottage, and have as guests Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Forbes, of New York.

Mr. Robert M. Cushing and family of Boston are spending a few weeks in Newport previous to going to Europe early in July for the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. D. B. Fearing have returned to their cottage on Annandale road.

The Casino Club opened on the first instant and is receiving its usual patronage for thus early in the season.

Mrs. Selfridge of this city, is with her husband, Capt. T. O. Selfridge, U. S. N., in Washington.

Mrs. William F. Weld, of Boston, has arrived at her cottage on Narragansett avenue.

The Pinard cottages are all rented and will open for the season the first of the coming month.

Mrs. J. F. Stone, of New York, is at her cottage on Bellevue avenue and Webster street.

Mrs. Edward King has arrived at her cottage.

The Industrial School for Girls.

The work of remodeling the Townsend homestead property on Broadway into an "Industrial School for Girls" has been begun. It includes extensive alterations and repairs both to the interior and exterior of the present house, the construction of new fences and the erection of a new building. The new building will be 25x30 feet, two stories in height, and separated from the main building. The lower story will be fitted up for a laundry, with all the modern appliances; the second story will be a class-room. This work is in the hands of Alderman Hamilton. The outlay will probably reach $3000.

Mrs. Samuel Bailey met with an accidental fall one day this week and has since been in a critical condition. Dr. Sweet was called but no bones had been broken. Capt. Bailey is also in very poor health. Their advanced ages are against recovery.

Mr. Charles Pinard, the well known Newport and New York caterer, has arrived for the season.

Silver Wedding.

On the 30th of April, 1862, Mr. George Nason, and Miss Esther A. Tilley, were united in matrimony by the late Rev. Samuel Adlam. Twenty-five years after—on Monday evening last, their friends to the number of about ninety, assembled at their residence No. 30 John street, to celebrate the first quarter-centennial of married life, and give them a good "send off" on their second. A most enjoyable evening was spent in vocal and instrumental music, social conversation, &c., supplemented by a profuse supply of refreshments. Knowing the musical abilities of the families of the host and hostess, it is unnecessary to say of the singing, more than that it was simply *superb*, and was listened to by quite an audience of outsiders in addition to the invited guests. The presents were many, valuable, useful and ornamental, and the festivities closed at a seasonable hour, the guests returning to their several homes much pleased with the liberal treatment of their hosts, and wishing them success in their second quarter-centennial of married life, upon which they have so pleasantly entered.

Old Books.

Mr. Ernest Goffe has in his possession a well preserved copy of the first Directory of the city of Cincinnati, published in 1819, (when the population was 10,000 inhabitants) by Oliver Farnsworth. The blank page has the following inscription:

"Joseph Earl, Jr.—Ship Frederick Augustus, Lat. 28°56' N. Long. 160 W. Jan. 26, 1824. 700 bbls. oil."

Another bears the title "In Memory of Washington. His life and character, with a collection of Eulogies and Orations, published at Newport, R. I. in 1800, by Oliver Farnsworth." Another is "Six Letters to Rev. George Whitefield, by Alexander Garden, M. A., Rector of St. Philip's, Charlestown, S. C., published in Boston, by T. Fleet, at the Heart and Crown, 1740." Also a pamphlet entitled "A Speedy Return to God, &c. Delivered at Newport, on Rhode Island, By Benjamin Bass. A. M.—Printed for Job Philips South side of the Town House, and Thomas Hancock in Draw-Bridge Street, 1726. Which being first transcribed at the request and for the use of a particular Gentlewoman is now to gratify Her and some others, published." These are all in a wonderfully good condition, and would cause the eyes of an antiquarian "to fairly snap."

History of Newport County,

The preservation of the historic traditions and facts with which our city and county are so rich, is a question in which all old Newport residents as well as new comers and summer sojourners are deeply interested. Much has been already written and published on this subject, and our people have ably supported all efforts in this direction. An enterprise is just now on foot which contemplates bringing together all the available fragments of history and tradition into one superbly illustrated and bound volume of History of Newport County, which shall treat the subject in a more exhaustive and comprehensive manner than has heretofore been attempted, The Prestons, late of Philadelphia, are at the head of this work, and we hope the people of Newport will extend to them and the men in their employ every courtesy nd facility in the execution of this arduous undertaking.

The young people of the Shiloh Baptist church are to give a concert Tuesday evening for which a most excellent programme in two parts has been arranged. The proceeds of the entertainment will be used for the benefit of the church. Prof. F. Fredericks has been secured as organist.

The M. C. Club gave a May ball at Odd Fellows' Hall Tuesday evening which was largely attended and greatly enjoyed. The M. C.'s know how to get up entertainments of this kind—they have shown their hand before.

Daniel Watson has rented for the owners the summer residence of the late Professor Eustice, located on Walcott avenue and the shore, in Jamestown, to Mr. Randall Williams, of Philadelphia, for the season.

A mammoth bill board is being erected on the west side of the railroad track, near Bridge street for Barnum's "greatest show on earth" which is to exhibit in Newport on the 18th of June next.

The exhibition of arms and war relics at Light Infantry Hall, Wednesday, was a most excellent one and merited a much larger patronage than it received, especially as it was given for the company's benefit.

Captain Joseph P. Cotton made a survey of the west beach at Block Island, last week, for the purpose of locating the inlet that is to be cut into the Great Salt Pond.

Mr. Harry A. Magill, of Boston, has been in town this week, the guest of his father, Rev. G. J. Magill. He is correspondent of the New York Commercial News.

Unity Club.

Personal presence at the "Social" given by the Club last Tuesday evening, enables us to say emphatically that the dramatic Reading of "The Rivals" then given, was an excellent performance. There were two ladies and seven gentlemen who read, and they all acquitted themselves well, of course some displaying more power than others, but all were much above the average. They were all members of the Unity Club. Their names and the characters they assumed were as follows: Sir Anthony Absolute, Doctor Squire; Captain Absolute, Colonel F. G. Harris; Sir Lucius O'Trigger, Mr. A. O'D. Taylor; Bob Acres, Mr. A. O'D. Taylor, Jr.; David, Mr. Leander K. Carr; Fag, Dr. Gillett; Mrs. Malaprop, Mrs. Buckhout; Miss Lydia Languish, Miss Mary E. Wood. The reading was not a simple reading by ladies and gentlemen, sitting still all the time; but was a thoroughly dramatic reading, with entrances and exits and considerable action; in fact an intermediate between a literary reading and an acted play. "The Rivals" is pre-eminently a mirth-provoking comedy, and on this occasion it did not belie its character. It was received with much laughter, both from its intrinsic humour and the excellent way in which the various readers did their parts. Mr. Thomas Coggeshall proved a first-class stage director, and the President of the Society, Dr. Squire, was specially felicitous in his introductory speeches. The piano-forte department was ably managed by Mr. Charles E. Scott and Miss Callahan, and the vocal music fell to the lot of Dr. Kenefick. These three musical performers were all cordially appreciated. On the whole the social was a great success. The rooms were crowded to their utmost capacity; and, despite the number, the ice cream and cake with which the evening's entertainment terminated, held out bravely to the end. The audience was heartily pleased with the arrangements. In fact the Unity Club's committees of arrangement always do things thoroughly; and, during the past year, they have had the reward of repeated acknowledgement for their success and untiring efforts for the Club members and their friends. Amongst the latter have always been found the press of Newport. As one of that fraternity, we desire to record our hearty good wishes for Unity Club's future, and our conviction that during the past year it has done splendid work in this city as a centre of literary study, and genial fellowship. We understand its final business meeting to fix on a subject of study for next session, will take place on Tuesday, the 10th instant.

The Daisy.

The cat-boat Daisy, built during the past winter by the Messrs. Albro, for Mr. Joseph Wharton, of Philadelphia, was removed from the building in which she was constructed, on Thursday, and was then launched and hauled ashore on Gravelly Point where her leaden keel, weighing five thousand pounds, was offered under the supervision of Mr. Alexander Jones, a Scotch boat-builder of much experience in such work. As much interest is felt by boatmen in this boat we give her dimensions, which are as follows:

Depth,	4 feet, 8 inches.
" inside trunk,	5 " 10 "
Length of Centre Board,	10 "
Draft—Centre Board down,	10 "
" " " up,	4 " 6 inches.
Length of Mast,	41 "
" " Boom,	38 "
" " Gaff,	23 "
" over all,	32 " 5 inches.
" at water line,	28 "
Breadth,	10 " 6 inches.

She is copper fastened, finished in ash, cherry and mahogany. Her spar, ironworks and blocks were made by W. H. Coleman & Sons, Providence, and in her sail there are 105 yards of canvas. Her ballast consists of 5000 lbs. lead, on her keel, and 1000 lbs. inside. Her blocks are of a new style, the first ever made by the Coleman's. In fact everything about the boat is of the latest and most approved pattern, and she ought to sail well. We shall see!

The three eighteen-feet cat boats built by Thomas D. Stoddard, for Henry E. Jones, of New York, one of our summer residents, were launched on Friday morning, and will be rigged forthwith. They are not yet named, but are at present designated as Nos. 1, 2 and 3, but on arrival of her owner, that gentleman will draw lots with his brothers for the ownership of each. Without numbers we think it would be difficult even for the builder to distinguish one from the other.

Mr. Joseph G. Stevens, now one of the Assistent Engineers in the Newport fire department, joined the No. 3 Engine Co. in 1858 and has been in continuous service ever'since. He has probably the longest record of continuous service of any man in the department.

John Anderson, Jr., has sold 2500 square feet of land, with buildings, on Third street to John and Mary Anderson for $1, etc.

The Rev. T. R. Slicer, of Providence, will preach in the Channing Memorial Church on Sunday in exchange with Rev. Mr. Day.

CITY COUNCIL.

A Long Session — Tavern Licenses Discussed—Routine Business.

The regular monthly meeting of the City Council was held Tuesday evening, His Honor, Mayor Powel, presiding in the Board of Aldermen and President Barker in the Common Council. The report of the Finance Committee, approving the City Treasurer's report, was read and received, and on its recommendation the following bills were ordered paid from the several appropriations:

Watch and Police	$2,091.75
City Asylum	513.51
Paupers and Vagrants	155.08
Public Schools	4,277.52
Fire Department	478.80
Streets and Highways	7,476.88
Sewers	1,090.51
Watering Streets	217.34
Main Sewer Outlet	3,205.30
Improvements to Easton's Beach	1,772.42
Lighting Streets	2,082.81
Fifth Ward Schoolhouse	1,744.00
Grading Schoolhouse lot	107.72
Parks and Public Property	191.16
Ward Meetings	111.00
Salaries	906.67
Board of Health	11.00
Removal of House Offal	254.10
Book, Stationery and Printing	57.74
Touro Synagogue Fund	12.75
Touro Ministerial Fund	400.00
Burial Grounds	50.00
Sherman Burial Ground	6.00
Dog Fund	76.00
Incidentals	376.81
	$27,684.21

The report of the committee on Streets and Highways was read and received and resolutions were passed instructing the committee to confer with the heirs of the late Pitts Southwick relative to the purchase of sufficient land to square the City Wharf property and report; authorizing the street commissioner to repair Bath road from the east side of Rhode Island avenue to the iron rail west of the beach, at an estimated cost of $1000; to lay a sewer in Pope street at an estimated cost of $500; to lay cross-walks in Walnut street at a cost not to exceed $291; to lay a sewer in Brewer street, at an estimated cost of $550; to repair Harrison avenue at an estimated cost of $7894; to sewer Annandale and Retirement roads at an estimated cost of $750; to have 200 additional street signs put up at a cost not to exceed $225, and to repair, grade, curb and macadamize Gould street at an estimated cost of $2000.

The report of the Fire Department committee was read and received and on its recommendation new circuit repeaters for the fire alarm were ordered at a cost not to exceed $1000.

The committee on Street Lights reported its inability to get better price for electric lighting than the present system and recommended that the present contract be continued till July 1, when possibly more advantagious arrangements might be made. A resolution, authorizing the committee to contract as recommended and in the meantime to advertise for proposals, was passed. Alderman Newton called attention to the fact that a continuance at the present prices would cause an lover-draft of $4000, and suggested that when a new contract be made the right so lessen the number of lights, in case the expense was exceeding the appropriation, be retained.

The committee on Ordinances reported favorably on the petition of A. Stewart & Son and others, but an accompanying resolution, repealing that section of the ordinance compelling hackney carriages to be lighted after dark, was voted down in the Board of Aldermen.

A resolution authorizing the sale of the household funiture of the late Ellen Townsend at public auction, was passed.

The second annual report of the Board of Health was received.

The report of Chief Engineer Tilley, as keeper of the powder house recommending certain regulations regarding the storage of ammunition, was referred to the Fire Department committee.

The bill of Thomas Preece ($120) for removing the Goff bath houses, was referred to the committee on Finance.

The report of Street Commissioner W. H. Lawton, Jr., for April, showing an expenditure of $7470.88 on streets, $1090.51 on sewers and $217.34 on special appropriation, was read and received.

Resolutions were passed instructing the city treasurer to execute a lease for ten years of the Townsend homestead on Broadway to Miss K. P. Wormeley, and authorizing the sale at auction of the old No. 8 Engine house, to be moved off.

The following petitions were received and referred to the committee on Streets and Highways: Of John Martin and others, for a crosswalk on Thames street, at the foot of Holland; of W. J. Nolan and others, that McAllister's court be declared a public highway; of H. Bull, for repairs to curbstone in front of his estate on Broadwad; of P. H. Horgan and others, for a crosswalk on West Broadway; of J. T. Burdick and others, for a sewer in Simmons street; of John Woods and others, for improvements to Stockholm street; of Michael McMahan and others, for sewer in Johnson's court; of John Pearson and others, for a sewer in Sisson's wharf; of R. B. Wright and others, for crosswalk on Long wharf, near W. B. Groff's boat-shop, and of Luther, Bateman and others, for pipe sewer in East Bowery street.

The petition of J. B. Bacheller and others, for a street light on Cranston avenue, near the schoolhouse; of W. Thurston and others, for a naphtha light on Thurston avenue; of Wm. Brownell and others, for more lights on North Baptist street, and of Timothy Curtin and others, for a light at lower end of Potter street, were received and referred to the committee on Street Lights.

The petition of A. B. Emmons, for a fire hydrant near the new buildings on the beach, was referred to the committee on Fire Department with power to act.

A petition from F. W. Sprague was referred to the committee on Ordinances.

ALDERMANIC.

A petition from the collectors of house offal, asking for a modification in the contracts after the law prohibiting the carting of swill into Middletown goes into effect, was referred to a special committee consisting of Newton and Hamilton. A petition was received from John A. Hazard, protesting against the granting of a certain driver's license. On recommendation of A. K. McMahon, as commissioner of State Aid, a bill of $35, for the burial of an honorably discharged veteran of the late war, was ordered paid according to law.

Numerous applications for eating-house and tavern licenses were then taken up and, as was expected, created much discussion. Mr. Newton objected to the usual manner of treating the applications,—such as tabling them, referring them to the chief of police or passing them over to the end of the year—and urged that they be treated upon fairly and squarely and either granted or refused. He said that the chief of police was present and could answer any questions as to the reputation of the places kept by the applicants, but objected to his recommending either for or against as he thought all responsibility in the matter should rest with the Board. He did not think that applicants, who had had licenses before and had kept orderly places, should be refused now because of a suspicion that liquor is being or is to be sold by them unless those suspicions were well founded; nor did he believe that having been in the liquor business when it was a legal traffic should be made an objection to an applicant for an eating-house license at this time. Mr. Peckham was also of the same opinion and said that the presence of screens or curtains, or mere hearsay-evidence alone, would not influence him to vote against an application. The applications were then taken up and with more or less discussion, pro and con, disposed of as follows: Granted—George Beakhurst, Peter L. Whiton, Randall Atwater, W. J. Peyton and James N. Murphy; refused—Matthew Schœntzler, C. E. Bryant and Frank J. Dent. The application of E. J. Diggles was referred to the Chief of Police to report.

J. D. Hidler was granted a billiard hall license; Charles Cotter, a junk, James Farley, intelligence office, and D. L. Cummings, C. H. Lawton, O. H. P. Gladding, G. I. Spencer, B. R. Latham, A. C. Landers and J. W. Gash, fireworks. H. W. Pray was appointed auctioneer.

A long list of applications for hackney carriage and drivers licenses was reported by Superintendent of Hacks Denman, but, after considerable discussion, it was laid on the table for consideration at a special meeting to be held this afternoon. All the applications were all recommended by the superintendent but three. He explained his objections to these applicants by saying that they had carted liquor and then admitted that nearly all the applicants had been known to do the same, but less extensively. This was what caused the discussion and tabled the list.

Onward Society Election.

President—Mrs. O. W. Scott.
First Vice President—Mrs. A. C. Titus.
Second Vice President—Mrs. Charles Dyer.
Third Vice President—Mrs. J. B. Mason.
Secretary—Miss Lizzie Kaull.
Treasurer—Miss Fanny W. Carry.
Organist—Miss Lou. P. Hubbard.
Directors—Mrs. A. L. Leavitt, Mrs. William J. Peckham, Mrs. Daniel Goddard, Miss Mylie Young, Mrs. Edwin Alger, Mrs. Harry Kaull, Mrs. Samuel Gladding, Mrs. A. E. Edgar, Miss May A. Anthony, Mrs. John Clarke, Mrs. A. Anthony.

If all that is said about Vanderbilt's new English model yacht is true, it is not a success. St. Clair Byrne, the designor, promised a boat with a minimum speed of not less than 17 knots under full power, and a draught of water not to exceed 16 feet. Under the best possible conditions, the yacht has never made, according to her log, above 13¾ knots, and her draught is 17 feet 8 inches, or a foot and a half more than the specifications promised.

The dates for the races for the America Cup have been fixed for September 27, 29 and October 1st. It is a pity that these races cannot be sailed in Newport waters. However, Newport will probably present suitable prizes for several races here previous to the international race so that we shall have some good yachting sport this summer.

Capt. John W. Downing, of New York, is spending the month at his cottage on Malbone avenue.

COAL.

Just discharged from Schooner James C. Clifford, 606 tons extra Red Ash Coal.

GARFIELD Coal.

STOVE, EGG and CHESTNUT of this Celebrated Coal to arrive.

AGENTS FOR NEWPORT.

Plymouth-Haddock.

Best White Ash Coal in this market.

We are exclusive agents for PLYMOUTH W. A. COAL.

Bennett, Lincoln, Brookside, Lehigh, Wilkesbarre and Bituminous Coal

Always on hand, and for sale at lowest market quotations.

Gardiner B. Reynolds & CO.

Coal carefully prepared and promptly delivered. No extra charge for binning.

CITY BRIEFS.

Jottings of Newport and Newporters.

The Aquidneck opened this week under very gratifying auspices.

Mr. Wm. H. Tibbitts has returned home from Florida much improved in health.

The second annual social by the Newport Liederkranz will take place Monday evening.

The Marshall Slocum cottage on Kay street is undergoing a course of repairs and improvements.

A cricket match has been arranged between the Newport and Fall River clubs for Memorial Day.

St. Mary's and St. Joseph's churches will hold morning and evening services throughout the present month.

The Supreme Court came in Monday morning, but no business being ready an adjournment was taken to today.

Mr. Charles D. Martin has sold 5000 square feet of land on Thurston avenue to Mr. William Shepley for $1, etc.

Dr. N. G. Stanton is improving, though slowly, and with continued pleasant weather hopes soon to be about again.

Mrs. Marshall O. Roberts of New York has taken the George Tiffany villa on Narragansett avenue for the coming season.

Assistant Paymaster Geo. W. Simpson, U. S. N., late of the schoolship New Hampshire, has reported for duty on board the Constellation.

An elevated railway, for conveying beef from the R. R. track to the second story, is being erected at Armour's beef house on Bridge street.

The heirs of the late Chas. H. Russell have sold 5000 square feet of land on Thames and Webster streets to Patrick and Bridget Sullivan for $1, etc.

A Battalion drill and dress parade will take place at Coaster's Harbor Island every Wednesday afternoon during the season. The hour is 4 o'clock.

Capt. John Waters has arrived home after an absence of several days on official business as assistant superintendent of life-saving stations in this district.

Mr. Daniel Watson has rented Mr. Alvin H. Peckham's cottage on Howland avenue and High street, Jamestown, to Mr. John P. Greene of Philadelphia.

Mr. Geo. Babcock Hazard has purchased the stable lately standing on Mr. Howard Smith's present estate, and moved it on to to his lot on Barney street.

A. P. Baker has let, for the heirs of the late D. T. Swinburne and of the late Alfred Smith, their furnished cottage on Brinley street to Mr. Thomas O. Hague, of New York, for one year.

Rev. Human Lincoln, D. D., of the Newton Theological Institution, will officiate at the First Baptist church tomorrow. Rev. E. P. Tuller, the new pastor, will assume charge on the 22d inst.

☞(For additional locals see 4th & 8th pages.)

Poetry.

From the Persian of Sa'di.

[I have here given a translation of the opening lines of the Introduction to Sa'di great ethical poem, the "Bustan" or "Garden." Sa'di lived from about 1190 to 1292 of our era; and was, like Hafiz in the following century, a native of Shiras.—EDWARD STRACHEY.]

IN THE NAME OF GOD, THE MERCIFUL, THE COMPASSIONATE!

In the Lord's name! Who did all life create;
The Wise! Who taught man speech articulate,
The Lord, the Giver, the Help in time of need!
The Merciful! Who hears when sinners plead.
The Great! From Him whoso shall turn away,
Greatness shall seek in vain, seek where he may;
Kings, who lift up their heads in pride of place,
Bowed down before His throne themselves abase;
Not even the stiff-necked doth he take in wrath,
Nor from His presence drive them, unheard, forth.
The Sea of Knowledge, infinite divine,
Doth in each drop two elements combine:
Justice and Mercy—neither of these can fail;
He sees the sin, and, pitying, draws the veil
Though evil deeds bring down the wrath of Heaven,
He who turns back repentant, is forgiven.
Against his father should a son rebel,
Unmeasured wrath the father's breast will swell;
Displeased, the kinsman owns his kin no more,
And drives him like a stranger from his door;
If to thy friend thou should'st unfriendly be,
He breaks the friendship, and flies from thee;
The servant slothful in his daily tasks,
Promotion of his master vainly asks;
And if the soldier in his duty fail,
No plea will with his king and chief avail;
But He, Lord of the noble and the base,
Against no rebel shuts the door of grace.
The fair earth is His table, duly spread;
He asks not, "Friend or foe?" Welcomed are all, and fed.
If He were quick to mark iniquity,
Who from His anger could in safety be?
His nature knows no change: His kingdom stands
Needing no help from man's or angel's hands.
All things, all persons, serve His kingly state;
Man, beast, fowl, ant, and fly, upon Him wait.
For them His bounteous table He prepares;
He grasps the world, and all its secrets knows.
His Will is law, His greatness all things own,
Whose kingdom is of old, with rivals none.
On one man's head he sets a monarch's crown,
One from a throne He to the dust brings down,
From Him the cap of fortune *this* receives,
To *that* the beggar's garb of rags He gives.
If He should bid unsheath the avenging sword,
The Cherubim, silent, obey His word;
Should He proclaim the fullness of His grace,
The Lost One cries, "I, too, have there a place."—[The Spectator.

The Fellow That Lost His Grip.

It a long hard road to travel,
The one I've journeyed on,
Over the rough, sharp gravel,
From weary dusk to dawn.
But now I'm overtaken;
Booked for an outbound trip,
All shattered and sorrow-shaken—
A fellow that's lost his grip.

I was always counted plucky
And independent, too,
Till I became unlucky,
Then ev'rything fell through:
I never did any shirking
But somehow missed my tip,
And it kills a man for working
When he feels he's lost his grip.

We're all of us men and brothers
While there's an even race,
I struggled like the others,
But couldn't make the pace;
And now in a stranger city;
My life, like a sinking ship,
Goes down, with none to pity
The fellow that lost his grip.

And to-day I heard the clinking
Of rain-drops on the glass,
Their patter through the chinking,
Made some dull moments pass
More quickly, for they brought me
Relief in their cooling drip.
Some little patience taught me—
A fellow that's lost his grip.

I've been a wandering rover,
A stone without the moss,
If I could live it over
Would life be such a loss?
Would misfortunes still befall me
Till they had me on the hip,
And would the world then call me
The fellow that lost his grip.

How swift the time is flying,
The goal is almost won;
I am dying, dying, dying,
Bewept, bemoaned by none.
I hear the surf on unknown strands,
I feel my moorings slip,
Christ! reach me out thy saving hands,
I'm a fellow that lost his grip.

Selected Tale.

IN RHETTA'S GARDEN.

It was only a little spot south of the house, but the violets blossomed sooner there than anywhere else, and great, bursting pinks made the air spicy while other people's were only in bud. There were daffodils in the grassy border, and blue spider lilies. There were two rose bushes, one cinnamon and one damask, while double sweet gilly-flowers sowed themselves and came up every year along with mignonette and chrysanthemums.

It was a sweet, fragrant, old-fashioned little garden, which Rhetta's mother had tended and taken pleasure in, and now it was Rhetta's. There she worked all her spare half hours, sowing and watering, weeding and transplanting, till her little hands were brown and her cheeks like her own cinnamon roses. Aunt Dorcas, in the kitchen, used to wonder:

"How on earth can that child be so contented all alone, out in her posy bed?"

But Rhetta was not so often alone of late, since they had taken a boarder. Ralph Callender found that the pleasantest path to the house lay through the little flower garden; and when his jobs of copying failed to occupy his time, what could be more natural than to use his leisure helping the blushing gardener? It was he who carried away all the weeds, divided the white peony roots and reset them, and dug, more thoroughly than Rhetta ever could have done, around the dear old rose bushes.

Over their work they fell to talking, as young people will, and already Rhetta's father began to watch them a little anxiously above his spectacles, as he sat on the porch, while one of the neighbors had remarked privately to Aunt Dorcas that it was a pity young Callender was not a man of fortune as well as of family.

In truth, riches had taken unto themselves wings and flown away from the Callenders a year before, so that Ralph, instead of becoming junior partner in an old and prosperous business, saw nothing before him but what his two hands could earn, and being totally unprepared for such a prospect he had to take a little time to get used to it, and to find out which way to turn. Meanwhile he had drifted to this suburban town, and while waiting to find a situation as clerk or accountant, did copying to support himself, and boarded at Rhetta's.

It was the day they had been transplanting touch-me-nots, and Ralph had thrown himself down under the plum tree for a respite, while Rhetta pulled the faded blossoms from a primrose. He might have been misanthropic enough at that moment if he had chosen, for the last line of copying lay upon his table, finished, with not so much as an order for any more. Worse than that, the clerk's place he had been hoping for had that morning been given to another. If he had got it he could have spoken to Rhetta at once.

His glance followed her as she bent over her plants, her garden bonnet dropping back from her bright, brown hair, and his fingers sought, instinctively, a little ring in his vest pocket. The old Callender pride had come to this, that he only waited for the barest chance of being able to earn a living before he offered heart and hand to pretty little Rhetta Wood, whose bonny face was all her dowry.

But he could not help letting love color his words a little when he said, presently, to Rhetta, as he watched her:

"When I make my fortune you shall have green-houses and hot-beds and gardens laid out on terraces."

"Like Colonel Porter's?" laughed Rhetta, blushing over her trowel. "Oh, have you ever seen his place Mr. Callender? It's over on the west side."

"I think I have passed it," answered the young man indifferently. "Big trees, three terraces, ribbon beds, and a peacock on the lawn. Is that the place?"

"Yes: isn't it splendid?" exclaimed Rhetta. "I always go that way when I take a walk by myself; and oh, how I do long, sometimes, for things I see the gardener throwing away—slips and cuttings and roots that he thins out! Perfectly lovely plants!"

"Why don't you ask him for them?"

"Ask him?" and Rhetta caught her breath at the very idea of her doing so audacious a thing. "Why, I would'nt dare."

"But don't you know them? The family, I mean?"

"No, how could I? Rose Porter and I went to the same school, and when she rides by and sees me she bows and smiles, but that isn't acquainted. She is as beautiful as a princess. It is time for her to be at home now; she has been in Washington all the spring."

Ralph Callender made no answer. He was busy weaving a true love-knot of grass blades, and when it was done he gave it to Rhetta. She blushed again over it, and went on talking about flowers.

"I wish I could get some slips of Colonel Porter's geraniums," she said; "he has so many kinds, and I have only this little pink one. And I want a root of a day-lily very much, and some tea-rose cuttings, and a double Genoese violet; a blue salvia, too, and—oh, M., Callender, look! There is Rose Porter, now, driving up the street in her pony phaeton. Isn't she lovely?"

As the jaunty basket phaeton moved slowly by, a bright, pretty face glanced from it, smiling cordially at Rhetta, and then was overspread by a look of recognition and pleased surprise at sight of Ralph Callender, who took off his hat respectfully.

"Why, do you know her?" asked Rhetta, amazed.

"I find I do. She and my sister Sallie became great friends two years ago at Newport, or was it Nahant? And Miss Porter spent the holidays at our house the next winter. I thought it must be she when you described her."

Ralph Callender paused and gazed reflectively at the ground. He was recalling that gay holiday season when Rose Porter and his sister were the belles of their set. He counted his friends then by the hundred, and now—"poverty does make a difference," he thought, bitterly. All who had it in their power to aid him had turned a cold shoulder. He was simply a poor man seeking employment, and he felt at odds with the world.

Rhetta, grown suddenly shy, pulled away the dead leaves from a pink root, and said nothing. Newport! Nahant! And people like the Porter's for intimate friends! It seemed to move Ralph far from her quiet even life, and to set him where she had no part.

The basket phaeton was now seen returning down the street, with its pretty occupant, who stopped her ponies opposite the cottage with such an evident intention to speak to Ralph Callender that he at once went out of the garden and stood in the road at her side. Rhetta saw them shake hands in the most friendly manner, heard Rose's musical laughter and sweet voice, though she could not distinguish the words; and in a few moments more, to her surprise, Ralph stepped into the phaeton, sat down by Rose, took the reins in his hands and drove rapidly away, with a backward glance and smile, which to Rhetta seemed to say:

"She is an old friend, you see!"

But when he did not come home to dinner, she thought it strange. Her father and aunt Aunt Dorcas made no comment, for Ralph had often been absent at that hour when seeking for employment. Rhetta did not mention that he drove away with Rose Potter, but a neighbor who had watched them came during the afternoon and spoke of it with great interest.

Aunt Dorcas at once felt a great interest, too, and Rhetta found it so trying to listen to their remarks and surmises that she slipped out of the house to her garden, and did hard weeding in her flower beds for two hours without sparing herself. But she heard every step that passed on the sidewalk, and knew that Ralph Callender did not come.

The afternoon waned restlessly away He would surely come back by supper time, and Rhetta, in a fresh gown, with pansies at her belt, hummed little songs as she moved about setting table for Aunt Dorcas.

"I wouldn't put on that dish of honey," said Aunt Dorcas, "not till you see whether he's coming."

"Oh, he'll come," said Rhetta, but she stopped singing.

Mr. Wood came in, washed his face and hands at the sink, and sat down in his place at the table. Aunt Dorcas passed him a cup of tea.

"Where's Callender?" he asked, looking around.

"Why, haven't you heard?" said Aunt Dorcas. "He drove off with Rose Potter, and we haven't caught sight of him since."

"The Potters are old friends of his," said Rhetta, flushing up.

"Hum! hum!" muttered her father, as he drank his tea from the saucer, in which he had cooled it.

Aunt Dorcas now questioned the girl as to all she knew about this old friendship, and at the close said, with the air of one who meant to do her duty by all, no matter how mercilessly:

"Well, like as not they'll make a match of it. 'Birds of a feather flock together'."

Supper was over, cleared away, and all the dishes washed, but still Ralph Callender did not come. As it grew dark, Mr. Wood strolled off to chat with the neighbors, and Aunt Dorcas, putting on her bonnet and black silk shawl, went to the weekly prayer-meeting. Rhetta, left free from comment, went up into her little garden and leaned against the plum tree, with a strange, dull pain gnawing at her heart. It seemed like days and weeks since Ralph drove away with smiling, pretty Rose Potter. And she herself had begun to think of him as somehow her own. That very morning, under that very tree, there had been in his looks and in his tones touches of tenderness that had filled her heart with subtle happiness. But now it was all over; in an instant she had lost him. Rose Porter has taken him away, and though he might come back he would never, never be the same Ralph again. She felt a girlish certainty of that. The little bright dream was over.

At first she did not blame Rose. Very probably she had loved him two years ago, and had been influenced to give him up on account of his poverty, and now, regretting the step, had come to reclaim him.

"Well, I can take my turn, and give him up, too," thought Rhetta, with great tears springing to her eyes. "Only I never can drive after him and bring him back in a phæton."

And at that she threw herself upon the dewy grass and wept unrestrainedly. She was too young to be capable of the terrible tearless sorrow with which an older woman may meet bereavement and heart-break. She only knew that everything had changed since morning, that Ralph had gone away, that she was very, very wretched, and that no one must know of it.

The fireflies flashed in the grass, the flowers were heavy with dew, the air full of the fragrance of the mignonette, heliotrope and Roses, but Rhetta did not heed them. She only felt that night was kind to make such darkness and solitude in the garden that no one could see her or hear her, poor, miserable little Rhetta Wood, crying for a lost happiness that had never really been hers. And now it seemed to her that Rose was cruel, from the midst of her wealth, her luxury, and her dozens of lovers, to come swooping down upon this one chance of bliss in a lifetime. For Rhetta was sure that in all the years to come she should never, never marry. That was all over from this time forth.

The crickets hummed about her, the night moths brushed by her unheeded; the moon rose, but she did not know it. She was thinking how she could live all her life long in the little old house. After a while her Aunt Dorcas would die, and she would be left alone with her father. Then, after awhile, he, too, would die, and she would(live)on there, an old, lonely woman.

From this reverie she was aroused by the stopping of wheels, and cheerful voices at the gate.

"Rhetta! Rhetta!" shouted somebody, in joyous, manly tones.

She rose to her feet in the moonlight, bewildered and uncertain. Was she dreaming, or was it Ralph really calling her?

"Rhetta, is that you under the plum tree? Come here for a moment to the gate."

Yes, that was Ralph calling her. With girlish celerity she smoothed back her disordered hair and ran to the gate. There he stood, his arms filled with flowers, which he loaded upon her, while Colonel Porter's coachman, who had brought him home, was almost staggering under the weight of an immense basket full of bloom and fragrance, which he made haste to deposit on the garden walk.

"Everything is here," said Ralph, gayly; "The geraniums, the day-lilies, the tea-rose blushes and the double violets. Roots, slips, cuttings—all you wanted you have them now, and I'll set them every one out for you."

"Oh, how beautiful, how beautiful!" murmured Rhetta, very softly and gently. She was wholly overcome by this strange ending of her passionate grief.

The coachman departed, leaving the two lovers alone in the moonlight garden. Lovers they were, for Ralph drew Rhetta close to his heart, while he placed upon her finger the ring that had waited hidden in his pocket.

"You know what this means, darling!" he said, fervently. "My way is clear before me now. Colonel Porter has given me a chance in his own business, beyond anything I dared to hope. You don't know how hard it has been for me to wait till I had a right to ask you to be my own little Rhetta always—*always!*"

Happy Rhetta! The moon ought to have laughed right out to see how her face changed, it was so full, now, of smiles and blushes.

Aunt Dorcas, hurrying home an hour later, eager to explain how she had gone to sit awhile with poor, old Mrs. Davis, who had sciatica, was taken all aback by hearing merry voices under the plum tree, and finding Ralph and Rhetta there at work with trowels setting out roots and tying plants.

"Rose Porter sent me all these!" exclaimed Rhetta, triumphantly — "all this great basketful loveliness and luxury, and we must set them every one out to-night, because night is the best time, and they will get the dew."

"For the land sakes!" ejaculated Aunt Dorcas. "Don't ye want the lantern?"

"Oh, the moon is as bright as day," said Ralph, as he paused to choose a place for a fine blue salvia.

"Well, well!" the old lady exclaimed and then, as she dimly comprehended that something in the glamour of youth and romance might make it a thing to be desired to dig in gardens at unusual hours, she said no more, but went quietly into the house.—Harper's Bazar.

Disraeli and Tauchnitz.

The Disraeli letters are among the most characteristic in the collection. "It is with extreme satisfaction," he writes concerning "Codingsby," "that I have assented to your wish to prepare an edition for continental circulation, and especially for the German public. The sympathy of a great nation is the most precious reward of authors, and an appreciation that is offered us by a foreign people has something of the character and value which we attribute to the fiat of posterity." Of "Contarini Fleming" he writes in 1845: "This book was published anonymously 12 years ago, has been long out of print, and has been for these last few years in great demand. It is a work highly adapted to the Germans," (one wonders why; the reasons are perhaps judiciously withheld. "and is adorned by a portrait of the author." Neither the author nor his little weaknesses are in his case lost in the politician. "I have been much on the Continent during the last year, (1856,) and have found great and frequent complaints of the omission of many of my works in the reprints which you have published of those productions. I have often intended to write to you on the subject, but the great pressure of affairs has always prevented me; probably the fault is mine, as I ought, perhaps, to have furnished you heretofore with corrected copies, but the revolution of 1848 seemed to terminate these literary speculations, and since then I have always been too busy. * * * The works omitted ('Venetia,' 'Vivian Grey,' and 'Henrietta Temple') are some of them most eagerly sought at home." In 1871 he writes: "I am gratified to hear of the success of 'Lothair' under your auspices. I am glad to say that the Messrs. Longman can give you a similar report in England, and our American brethren are not behindhand in public appreciation." In the same year he writes: "What are called 'lives' of me abound. They are generally infamous libels which I have invariably treated with utter indifference. Sometimes I ask myself; 'What will Grub-street do after my departure? Who will be there (there be) to abuse and to caricature? I am very busy and rarely write letters, but I would not use the hand of another to an old friend." On removing to Curzon-street in 1881 he writes: I no longer dwell in the house in Park-lane, where I once had the pleasure of receiving you, but I am very near the rose and smell of it.,'—The Cornhill Magazine.

First Anarchist (just shown to his room in the hotel)—"Gottlieb, for heaven's sake come here! What is that strange substance on the dressing case?" Second Anarchist (trembling) "It must be a new kind of bomb. The capitalists are plotting to destroy us. Let us fly!" F. A.—"Stay! Let us question the rascally landlord." (Rings the bell.) Landlord (in response to excited inquiries)—"That, gentlemen, is a ball of soap."—[Phila. Call.

[For the Newport Mercury.]

MEMORIES OF YE OLDEN TIME.

Loss of the Ship Ann & Hope, which was Wrecked on Block Island, Jan. 10, 1806.

There are still a few of the oldest inhabitants of Block Island who can remember some of the circumstances connected with the loss of the ship, but for nearly all the information contained in this article I am indebted to M. B. I. Goddard, Esq., of Providence, who has kindly forwarded to me a very complete account of all the voyages of the Ann & Hope. The ship Ann & Hope was built by Col. Benjamin Tallman for Brown & Ives, at the shipyard in Providence, on the west side of the river above Point street bridge and just below the steam mill. She was named for the wives of Nicholas Brown and Thomas P. Ives. Her owners commenced collecting materials for the new ship in March, 1795, and the vessel was completed in May, 1798. Her first voyage was to Canton, under the command of Capt. Benj. Page, and she sailed from Providence Monday, July 9, 1798. She sailed in ballast but took out hard dollars in iron bound kegs and boxes, and was consigned to Samuel Snow and Thomas Thompson, supercargoes, who embarked in the ship. She sailed on her return voyage on or about Feb. 10, 1799, arriving in Providence June 15, 1799. Her captain was Thomas Laing; 1st officer, Joshua Rathbone; 2d officer, Thomas Clark; 3d officer, John H. Ormsbee; surgeon, Benjamin B. Carter, with a crew of 28 men. She sailed May 20, 1802, arriving in Batavia Aug. 22, after a passage of 94 days: her cargo consisting of camblets, cloths, Prussian blue, glass, candles and hard dollars. She sailed from Batavia Oct. 5, with a cargo of sugar and coffee, arriving off Portland Roads, Eng., Jan. 24, 1803, and at Cowes Feb. 2. Sailing from Cowes Feb. 18, she arrived at Amsterdam March 22, and sailed in ballast May 6, for Cronstadt, Russia, arriving there May 13. She sailed from there July 5 with a cargo of sable iron, hemp, sail cloth and raven's duck. She arrived off Sandy Hook Sept. 11 and at Providence Sept. 19, 1803.

The fifth voyage of the Ann & Hope was from Providence to Batavia. The captain and first officer were the same as on the last voyage; her second officer was Uriel Rea, Jr., and her third officer Nicholas Cooke, Jr. She sailed from Providence Nov. 6, 1803, arriving in Batavia with a cargo of candles, Holland Geneva and hard dollars March 15, 1804. She sailed from Batavia for Providence April 11, 1804, with a cargo of sugar and coffee, arriving Aug. 12, 1804.

The Ann & Hope started from Providence on her sixth and last voyage Nov. 8, 1804. The captain and first officer were the same as on the last two voyages, the second officer was William McKay, the third officer was Bennet Gatewood and the surgeon P. L. Armand Auboyneau—and there were 31 men before the mast. The ship was consigned to Samuel W. Greene and Geo. W. Page, supercargoes, the latter embarking on the ship, the former to be taken on board at Lisbon where he had gone to procure hard dollars. Her cargo consisted of Holland Geneva, brandy and sperm candles from Providence. She arrived off Lisbon Dec. 5, 1804, and was quarantined for 40 days from the date of her sailing, and being subsequently detained by unfavorable weather did not sail from thence till Jan. 1, 1805, arriving at Batavia May 2, 1805. There she took in a cargo of coffee, sugar and pepper, and sailed for the Cape of Good Hope June 9, 1805, and on June 21 encountered a severe gale of wind with a heavy sea, causing an alarming leak, so that the captain was compelled to put into the Isle of France for repairs. Just off the island he was boarded by the English man-of-war Tremendous, Com. Osborn, and detained six hours, while undergoing the strictest search. Finally, the commodore endorsed the ship's letter, but refused her permission to enter the port, but subsequently, examining the ship's condition more particularly, he granted the necessary permission, and she entered the port July 14, 1805.—Here she had to be unloaded and extensive repairs, amounting to nearly $20,000, were made. The bills were paid in Providence by the owners after her loss. She sailed from the Isle of France Sept. 27, 1805, arriving at the Cape of Good Hope Oct. 21. Immediately on her arrival an embargo was put on which was not raised until Oct. 31. These various delays decided the supercargoes to give up going to Cowes, as they had intended, but to sail direct for Providence. Another reason that induced the change of plans was the fact, learned at the Cape, that British cruisers were capturing all neutral vessels found bringing produce to Europe.

Nothing of importance occurs on the return voyage until Jan. 8, 1806, when land was seen, supposed to be Hampton Heights, Long Island. The next day, the wind blowing fresh from the north, the ship was hove to and continued until the morning of the 10th, when at about five o'clock, the weather moderating and the wind hauling to the west, sail was again made for the land, and at ten o'clock A. M. Hampton Heights were again in sight. About two P. M., the weather being very thick with snow, wind light, the fore and main topsails were double reefed, the mizzen topsail close reefed. At five P. M. the weather was again clear, and at six P. M. Montauk lighthouse was seen, and at ten P. M. it was passed, and the ship's course was changed for Block Island, which was made about eleven P. M., bearing E.N.E., and covered with snow. The ship's course was now altered again so as to pass the island on the south. When Capt. Laing supposed that he had got by the island, he ordered the ship to be hauled up for the entrance to Narragansett Bay.

Shortly after this change of course the ship grounded lightly. All hands were called, and the wheel put hard a port, so as to pay her head off, if possible, but she failed to pay off and soon carried away her rudder. The mainmast was now cut away and the ship soon after bilged. The ship continued beating on the rocks until the tide fell so that the sea no longer lifted her.—About daylight, the tide rose and the ship began to pound again, when the fore and mainmast were cut away and a signal gun was fired. Soon a number of people were seen on the shore, but it was impracticable for them to afford any assistance, or for a boat to pass from the ship to the shore. About ten A. M. the decks parted from the bottom and drifted towards the shore, all the persons on board, 36 in number, clinging to the decks, a heavy surf breaking over them constantly. About eleven o'clock the decks broke in two near the mainmast and the boats were all stove. Four men were on the forward part of the deck, and the latter breaking up almost immediately, three of them were drowned, but the other man succeeded in reaching the shore in an exhausted condition. About twelve o'clock the after part of the deck had drifted in beyond the heaviest of the surf, and the islanders at the imminent danger of their lives succeeded in launching a boat which they had procured, and saving the rest of the crew, Laing being the last man to leave the wreck. The sugar was soon melted and proved a total loss, the coffee bags were all broken, and a part of this, and about 60 bags of pepper was washed on shore. The people of the island were employed to save the pepper and get it on the upland, the cliffs here being nearly 200 feet high, and they were to be allowed 25 per cent. for salvage, and they were subsequently allowed 50 cents per bushel for the coffee they could save. Under this agreement they saved about 2500 bushels of coffee and about 60 bags of pepper.

The wreck was sold at public auction, and including guns, anchors, caboose, water casks, pinnace, &c., brought $303. Capt. Laing was on deck when the ship struck and was deceived by the snow on the land and the moon just rising. The ship was going about eleven miles an hour when she struck. Capt. Laing was on the quarter deck, the first and second officers were on the forecastle. The foretopsail was being reefed and the men in the rigging seeing the land, and probably being confused, called to the man at the wheel to luff, a sailor named Cato Burril calling out from the yard at the same time, "We are close in here, sir." Word was passed aft, and the unlucky order countermanded, but it was too late. There was a small insurance on the cargo, effected in London, but none on the ship. A Block Island boat was despatched to Newport, reaching there on the morning of Jan. 14, and a special messenger was sent direct to Providence reaching there that evening.

From the Newport Mercury of Jan. 18, 1806.

SHIPWRECK.

We learn by a boat from Block Island that on the evening of the 10th inst., between 10 and 11 o'clock, the ship Ann & Hope, Capt. Laing of Providence, went ashore upon the south side of the island. The shore upon which she was driven being rocky, she went immediately to pieces and three of her crew were unfortunately drowned. Her cargo consisted of sugar, coffee, cloves, nutmegs, &c., and is said to have been worth $300,000. We understand she was last from the Cape of Good Hope. She belonged to Brown & Ives, of Providence.

Hot Water as a Medicine.

In drinking hot water it should be sipped, and not drunk so fast as to distend the stomach and make it feel uncomfortable. From 15 to 30 minutes may be consumed in sipping the hot water. A period of six months is generally required to wash out the liver and intestines thoroughly. Not more than half a pint of hot water should be drunk with the meals. To make the beverage palatable, or to medicate it, aromatic spirits of ammonia, clover blossom, ginger, lemon juice, sage, salt or sulphate of magnesia are sometimes added. Where there is an intense thirst or dryness, a pinch of chloride of calcium or of nitrate of potash may be added to allay the thirst and leave a moistened film over the parched and dry mucous surface. When there is diarrhœa, cinnamon, ginger and pepper may be boiled in the hot water, and the quantity lessened. For constipation, a teaspoonful of sulphate of magnesia, or half a teaspoonful of taraxacum may be used in hot water. Inebriety has a deadly foe in this use of hot water. All thirst and dry mucous membrane disappear in a few days and a moist condition of the mucous membrane skin takes place. The relaxing influence of the heat inside the alimentary canal relieves spasm and colic of bowels, just as heat outside the abdomen relieves. Hot water dilutes the ropy secretions of the whole body, and renders them less adhesive and tenacious. It dissolves the abnormal crystalline substances that may be in the blood and urine. It washes out the stomach and leaves it fresh and clean for eating. It promotes elimination everywhere. As we are 75 per cent. water, to keep from stagnation we need continual renewal. The universal use of hot beverages at meal time is based on a physiological necessity. If hot water in due quantities is taken between meals there will be but little use of taking water at meals.

"Plebe" Camp.

The summer camp is one round of labor for the plebe, as the first-year man is called at West Point. If he were transported to another planet there could hardly be a greater change in his life than that which he experiences when he leaves the comforts of his home and plunges into the routine of military drill and discipline of West Point. He rises at 5 in the morning for reveille, and in half an hour marches to breakfast, the interval being employed in doing the policeing of his own tent and of the tent of the cadet to whom he may stand in the relation of "special-duty man." When he walks he marches with depressed toes and outspread palms. He has two hours of drill every morning and another hour with parade in the afternoon. After tattoo, which is half-past eight, he may retire; but no downy couch awaits him. He spreads his blanket on the tent floor, and spreads himself on that, with a quilt drawn over him for protection against the night and cold. The only change from this programme is on Sundays, or on days when he marches on guard. On Sunday there is the Sunday morning inspection and two hours at chapel, making it anything but a day of rest; and when, as a sentinel, he marches on guard in the morning he walks post two hours at a stretch in sunshine and in rain, with four-hour intervals, during the whole 24 hours that elapse before the guard is relieved. This much, in general, falls to the lot of every plebe in the way of duty.—Aside from this comes in the question of his treatment by older cadets. Ability to sing, play, dance, or render one's self entertaining in some such way is highly appreciated by cadets; and a readiness to exercise what few accomplishments he may possess usually saves the plebe much harassing. Of course all do not escape so easily. Many have guns to clean and water to carry and bedding to pile for the upper-class men, and are unpleasantly "roughed" in other ways; but the ill usage which a new cadet ordinarily receives is almost always exaggerated in the accounts which reach the public through the press.—[St. Nicholas.

Water Did the Business.

Wife (with newspaper) to husband—Here is another forcible temperance lecture. (Reads): "Young Spillers got into a boat and shoved out into the river, and as he was intoxicated, he upset the boat, fell into the river and was drowned." Now, sir, (addressing her husband), if he had not drank whisky he would not have lost his life.

Husband—Let me see. He fell into the river, didn't he?

Wife—Of course he did.

Husband—Didn't die until he fell in?

Wife—James, you are positively silly. Of course he didn't die until he was drowned.

Husband—Then it was the water that killed him.—[Arkansaw Travoler.

I AM PROUD

to say from personal experience that Sulphur Bitters, which advertisement will be seen in another column, is the best spring and blood medicine to be found. It is prepared by an honest firm who scorn to use cheap and worthless medicines, but use the best that money can buy.—[Editor.

Mr. Darwin found that "two little paper cigarettes of Turkish tobacco" rested him when he was tired.

That Tired Feeling

When the weather grows warmer, that extreme tired feeling, want of appetite, dullness, languor, and lassitude, afflict almost the entire human family, and scrofula and other diseases caused by humors, manifest themselves with many. It is impossible to throw off this debility and expel humors from the blood without the aid of a reliable medicine like Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"I could not sleep, and would get up in the morning with hardly life enough to get out of bed. I had no appetite, and my face would break out with pimples. I bought a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and soon began to sleep soundly; could get up without that tired and languid feeling, and my appetite improved." R. A. SANFORD, Kent, O.

"I had been much troubled by general debility. Last spring Hood's Sarsaparilla proved just the thing needed. I derived an immense amount of benefit. I never felt better." H. F. MILLET, Boston, Mass.

At no other season is the system so susceptible to the beneficial effects of a reliable tonic and invigorant. The impure state of the blood, the deranged digestion, and the weak condition of the body, caused by its long battle with the cold, wintry blasts, all call for the reviving, regulating and restoring influences so happily and effectively combined in Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla did me a great deal of good. I had no particular disease, but was tired out from overwork, and it toned me up." MRS. G. E. SIMMONS, Cohoes, N. Y.

"For seven years, spring and fall, I had scrofulous sores come out on my legs, and for two years was not free from them at all. I suffered very much. Last May I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, and before I had taken two bottles, the sores healed and the humor left me." C. A. ARNOLD, Arnold, Me.

"There is no blood purifier equal to Hood's Sarsaparilla." E. S. PHELPS, Rochester, N.Y.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Made only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Made only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

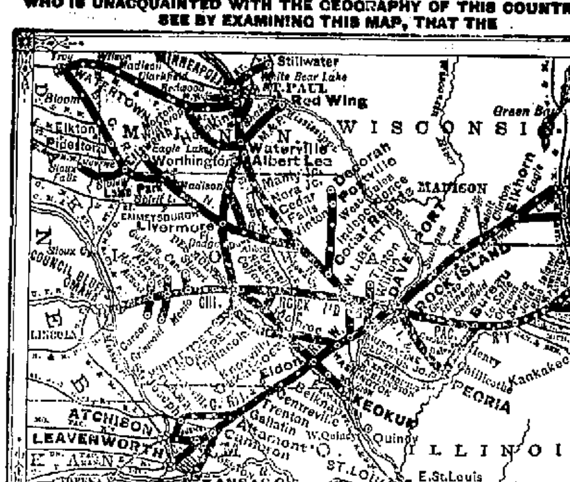
"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M.D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion, Without injurious medication.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 182 Fulton Street, N. Y.

A MAN

WHO IS UNACQUAINTED WITH THE GEOGRAPHY OF THIS COUNTRY, WILL SEE BY EXAMINING THIS MAP, THAT THE



CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC R'Y

By reason of its central position, close relation to principal lines East of Chicago and continuous lines at terminal points West, Northwest and Southwest—is the only true middle-link in that transcontinental system which invites and facilitates travel and traffic in either direction between the Atlantic and Pacific.

The Rock Island main line and branches include Chicago, Joliet, Ottawa, La Salle, Peoria, Geneseo, Moline and Rock Island, in Illinois; Davenport, Muscatine, Washington, Fairfield, Ottumwa, Oskaloosa, West Liberty, Iowa City, Des Moines, Indianola, Winterset, Atlantic, Knoxville, Audubon, Harlan, Guthrie Centre and Council Bluffs, in Iowa; Gallatin, Trenton, St. Joseph, Cameron and Kansas City, in Missouri; Leavenworth and Atchison, in Kansas; Albert Lea, Minneapolis and St. Paul, in Minnesota; Watertown in Dakota, and hundreds of intermediate cities, towns and villages.

THE GREAT ROCK ISLAND ROUTE

Guarantees Speed, Comfort and Safety to those who travel over it. Its roadbed is thoroughly ballasted. Its track is of heavy steel. Its bridges are solid structures of stone and iron. Its rolling stock is perfect as human skill can make it. It has all the safety appliances that mechanical genius has invented and experience proved valuable. Its practical operation is conservative and methodical—its discipline strict and exacting. The luxury of its passenger accommodations is unequaled in the West—unsurpassed in the world.

ALL EXPRESS TRAINS between Chicago and the Missouri River consist of comfortable DAY COACHES, magnificent PULLMAN PALACE PARLOR and SLEEPING CARS, elegant DINING CARS providing excellent meals, and—between Chicago, St. Joseph, Atchison and Kansas City—restful RECLINING CHAIR CARS.

THE FAMOUS ALBERT LEA ROUTE

Is the direct, favorite line between Chicago and Minneapolis and St. Paul. Over this route solid Fast Express Trains run daily to the summer resorts, picturesque localities and hunting and fishing grounds of Iowa and Minnesota. The rich wheat fields and grazing lands of interior Dakota are reached via Watertown.

A short desirable route, via Seneca and Kankakee, offers superior inducements to travelers between Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Lafayette and Council Bluffs, St. Joseph, Atchison, Leavenworth, Kansas City, Minneapolis, St. Paul and intermediate points.

All classes of patrons, especially families, ladies and children, receive from officials and employes of Rock Island trains protection, respectful courtesy and kindly attention.

For Tickets, Maps, Folders—obtainable at all principal Ticket Offices in the United States and Canada—or any desired information, address,

R. R. CABLE, Pres't & Gen'l M'g'r, Chicago. E. ST. JOHN, Ass't Gen'l M'g'r, Chicago. E. A. HOLBROOK, Gen'l Tkt. & Pass. Agt., Chicago.

SOLUBLE PACIFIC GUANO

FOR SALE BY AGENTS IN EVERY TOWN.

Since 1865 this fertilizer has proved like Farm-yard manure, good for any crop, on any soil, in any climate.

Try it alongside of brands which advertise attractive "valuations," and see if the latter even equal it in their effect on the soil. Any farmer may thus learn to his own satisfaction the doubtful value of "commercial valuations," as against the agricultural value of a good fertilizer.

Apply for Pamphlets, etc., to

CLIDDEN & CURTIS, Boston, Mass., General Selling Agents,

Pacific Guano Company.

For sale by GEO. A. WEAVER, Newport; PEARSE & EASTERBROOKS, Fall River; HART & AIKIN, New Bedford.

WILLIAM C. LANGLEY & SON

MERCHANT TAILORS,

174 & 176 Thames, cor. Mary St

SPRING AND SUMMER SUITINGS.

Overcoatings and Pantaloon GOODS

In all the new and desirable styles Tailoring in all its branches.

SEABURY,

214 THAMES STREET,

Has a complete stock of

BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS,

Suitable for the season.

A NEW LINE OF

CARPETS

—AT—

M. Cottrell's.

NEW STYLES IN

CHAMBER FURNITURE!

NEW LINE OF

PAPER HANGINGS.

Furniture of all Descriptions, Carpets, Oil Cloths and Mattings.

M. COTTRELL,

COTTRELL BLOCK,

11-16 Next to the Post Office.

FOR SALE CHEAP.

A good second-hand square piano. Apply to

JOHN VARS,

Teacher, Tuner and Dealer, No. 8 Sherman street.

Traveler's Directory.

Old Colony Steamboat Co.

FALL RIVER LINE

FARES REDUCED.

Newport to New York, . . . $1 00

Tickets limited. Corresponding reduction to all other points South and West of New York.

STEAMERS

PILGRIM AND BRISTOL

leave Newport for New York at 9 P. M. week days, 10 P. M. Sundays, from Long Wharf north. Annex connection to and from Brooklyn and Jersey City. AN ORCHESTRA ON EACH STEAMER. Returning, leave New York daily, Sundays included, at 5.00 P. M. from Pier 28, N. R., foot of Murray street. Staterooms to New York and tickets to all points South and West may be obtained at the office of New York & Boston Dispatch Express Co., 175 Thames Street, Newport.

J. R. KENDRICK,
Gen'l Manager,
GEO. L. CONNOR,
Gen'l Passenger Agent.
J. H. JORDAN, Agent,
Newport, R. I.

Newport & Wickford Railroad and Steamboat Co.

Carrying United States Mail.

Direct Route from Newport —TO— New York & Providence.

Steamer Eolus

Will commence Monday, Nov. 1, 1886, leaving Newport three times daily (Sundays excepted.)

7.00 A. M.—For New York, also Kingston, Westerly, Stonington, New London, and New Haven. Arriving in New York at 3.30 P. M. Also due in Providence at 9.10 A. M.

10.15 A. M.—For New York by New York Express, stopping at Kingston, Westerly, Stonington, New London, Saybrook, New Haven, Bridgeport, Norwalk and Stamford. Due in New York at 4.58 P. M. Close connection at Saybrook with trains for Hartford. Also with train due in Providence at 12.15 P. M., and Boston at 1.40 P. M.

3.30 P. M.—For New York connecting with train leave Providence at 4 P. M. and due in New York at 12.50 A. M. also Providence and Boston by 2 P. M. Fast Express from New York, arriving in Providence at 5.40 P. M. and Boston at 8.05 P. M.;

Returning Connects with Trains leaving New York via. New Haven R. R. as follows:

8.00 A. M.—For Newport, by Boston Express Train, arriving in Newport at 2.26 P. M.

2.00 P. M.—For Newport, Fast Express, with Drawing Room Cars, arriving at Newport at 7.40 P. M.

5.30 P. M.—From Providence for Newport (Wickford Special) arrive at Wickford at 6.30 P. M. and Newport at 7.40 P. M.

Connecting from Newport for Providence daily as follows: 7.00 and 10.15 A. M., 3.30 P. M., and from Providence for Newport at 7.30, A. M., 12.80 and 5.30 P. M.

J. B. GARDINER, Supt., Providence.
C. U. COFFIN, Agent, Newport.

Old Colony Railroad.

WEEK-DAY TRAINS.

On and after Monday, April 25th, 1887, trains will leave **Newport**, for **Boston** 7.35, 10.20 A. M., 2.55, 5.15, P. M. RETURN, 5.50, 8.30, 11.10, A. M., 3.40, 4.45, *6.00 P. M. Trains from Boston are due at Newport at 9.00, 11.15 A. M., 2.20, 5.55, 8.15 P. M. For **Portsmouth Grove**, †7.35, †10.20, A. M., †2.55 P. M. RETURN, †8.47, †11.02 A. M., †2.06, †5.42, †7.52 P. M. For **Coal Mines**, 7.35, 10.20 A. M., 2.55 P. M. RETURN, 8.43, 10.57 A. M., 2.01, 5.38, 7.42 P. M. **Bristol Ferry**, 7.35, 10.20 A. M., 2.55, 5.15 P. M. RETURN, 8.39, 10.53 A. M., 1.56, 5.34, 7.29, P. M. **Tiverton**, 7.35, 10.20 A. M. 2.55, 5.15 P. M. RETURN, 8.31, 10.48 A. M., 1.50, 5.29, 7.15, P. M. **Fall River**, 7.35, 10.20 A. M., 2.55 5.15 P. M. RETURN, 8.25, 10.38 A. M., 1.40, 5.13, 6.53 P. M. **Taunton**, 7.35, 10.20 A. M., 2.55, 5.15 P. M. RETURN, (Central Station) 7.20, 9.54 A. M., 1.00, 6.05, *6.52 P. M.; (Dean Street), 4.43 P. M. **Middleboro**, 7.35, 10.20 A. M. 2.55, 5.15 P. M. RETURN, 9.40 A. M., 3.35, *6.00 P. M. **Cape Cod**, 7.35 A. M., 2.55 P. M. **Plymouth**, 2.55 P. M. **New Bedford**, 7.35; 10.20 A. M., 2.55, 5.15 P. M.: Return [Pearl Street] 5.10, 9.00, 10.55 A. M., 3.35, *5.55 P. M. **Fitchburg**, and stations on Northern Division, 7.35, 10.20 A. M., 2.55 P. M. **Lowell**, 7.35 A. M. 2.55 P. M. **Cottage City**, **Oak Bluffs**, 10.20 A. M., **Nantucket**, 10.20 A. M. **Providence**, 7.35, 10.20 A. M., 5.15 P. M. RETURN 7.30, 9.35 A. M., 12.40, 4.15, *6.30 P. M.

Sunday trains leave **Newport** for **Tiverton, Fall River, Taunton, New Bedford, Middleboro', Bridgewater, Brockton, Holbrook, So. Braintree, Quincy and Boston**, at 6.30 P. M.

Leaves Boston 4.45 A. M.
*Boat from Fall River.
†Will stop to leave passengers or when flagged.

J. R. KENDRICK, Gen'l Manager.
J. H. FRENCH, Div. Sup't. Boston
J. H. JORDAN, Ag't. Newport. 10-16

CONTINENTAL STEAMBOAT CO

CHANGE OF TIME.

On and after Monday, April 25th, Steamers of this line will leave Newport for Providence, week days at 8.00 A. M. return at 4 P. M.

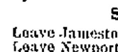
Stop at Conanicut Park daily each way. Stop at Prudence Park Tuesdays and Saturdays each way and Mondays 8.00 A. M. from Newport.

All freight must be delivered at the wharf thirty minutes before steamers leave to insure shipment on day of receipt.

A. LIVINGSTON MASON, Gen'l Manager.

FOR CONANICUT ISLAND.

Jamestown and Newport Steam Ferry Time Table.



ON AND AFTER MONDAY, March 7, 1887, until further notice, the steamer JAMESTOWN, Capt. P. H. Amherst, will run as follows:

Leave Jamestown 6.15, 8.15, 11.00 A. M., 1.30, 3.30, 5.45 P. M.
Leave Newport, 7.00, 9.45 A. M., 12.00 M., 2.35, 4.30, 6.15 P. M.
Or on arrival of Providence boat, Saturday only.

SUNDAYS.

Leave Jamestown 9.30 A. M., 4.00 P. M.
Leave Newport 10.15 A. M., 4.30 P. M.
Regular fare, 15c. Excursion tickets, 25c. Ten tickets, $1.00.

HENRY D. SPOONER

(Successor to Gould & Son)

Merchant Tailor,

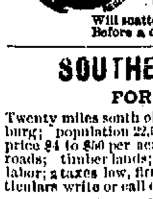
Chambers, Gas Building.

179 THAMES STREET

Will carry on the TAILORING BUSINESS with a carefully selected stock of

Fashionable & Seasonable Goods.

By close attention to business and an exact execution of orders, he hopes to obtain a share of the public patronage.



Now when the buds begin to show,
'Tis time for young and old to know
That *Fevers, Lassitude* and all
The ills at *Indigestions* call,
With every trouble, ache or pain,
That follows in the *Bilious* train,
Will scatter like the thieves of night
Before a draught of Seltzer bright.

SOUTHERN FARMS

FOR SALE.

Twenty miles south of Richmond, near Petersburg; population 22,000; small or large farms; price $4 to $50 per acre; near river and railroads; timber lands; healthy climate; cheap labor; taxes low, first-class titles. For particulars write or call on

HARRISON & PADDON,
133 Sycamore St., Petersburg, Va.

Legal Notices.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, NEWPORT, September 10th, A. D. 1886.

NEWPORT, Sc.

BY VIRTUE, and in pursuance of an Execution issued out of the Court of Common Pleas, within and for the County of Newport, on the twentieth day of July, A. D. 1886, and returnable to the November term of said Court, A. D. 1886, upon a judgment rendered by said Court on the fourteenth day of July, A. D. 1886, in favor of Patrick O'Brien, of the City and County of Newport, State of Rhode Island, plaintiff, and against John M. Lynch, John Sinnott and Mary A. Sinnott, wife of said John Sinnott, defendants, I have this day, at 30 minutes past 10 o'clock A. M., levied the said Execution on all the right, title and interest, which the said defendants, John M. Lynch, John Sinnott and Mary A. Sinnott, wife of said John Sinnott, had on the 27th day of March, A. D. 1886, at 45 minutes past 10 o'clock A. M., (the time of the attachment on the original writ,) in this suit, in and to three certain lots or parcels of land, with all the buildings, and improvements thereupon, and the appurtenancies thereof, situated in said City of Newport, in said County of Newport, in the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: The first named lot is bounded Northerly on Green street, 45 feet; Easterly on land now or late of Jesse Gardner, 60 feet; Southerly on land now or late of ———— Congdon, and Westerly on land now or late of John Meyers, 60 feet, be the said measurements more or less: The second named lot is bounded Northerly on Green street, Easterly partly on the last and abovedescribed lot and partly on land now or late of Andrew Halpin, Southerly partly on land now or late of said Halpin and partly on land now or late of Charles Cozzens, and Westerly partly on land now or late of Albert Cottrell and partly on land now or late of Rufus B. Kinsley: The third named lot is bounded Northerly on a way leading down Newman's Wharf, Easterly on land now or late of Charles Sherman, Southerly on land late of George Bowen, deceased, and Westerly on land of William P. Sheffield, Jr.,

AND

Notice is hereby given that I will sell the said attached estate at a Public Auction to be held at the Sheriff's Office in the State House in the City of Newport, in said County of Newport, on **Monday, the 20th day of December, A. D. 1886, at 12 o'clock noon** for the satisfaction of said Execution, debt, interest on the same, costs of suit, my own fees and all contingent expenses, if sufficient.

BENJ. EASTON, JR.,
11-27 Sheriff.

Newport, Dec. 20th, A. D. 1886.

NEWPORT, Sc.

The above advertised sale is hereby adjourned to **Tuesday, the 18th day of January, A. D. 1887**, at the same hour and place of sale above named. BENJ. EASTON, JR.,
12-25 Sheriff.

Newport, January, 17th, A. D. 1887.

NEWPORT, Sc.

The above advertised sale is hereby adjourned **to Monday, the 18th day of April, A. D. 1887**, at the same hour and place of sale above named. BENJ. EASTON, JR.,
1-22-3m Sheriff.

Newport, April 18th, A. D. 1887.

NEWPORT, Sc.

The above advertised sale is hereby adjourned **to Monday, the 20th day of June, A. D. 1887, at the same** hour and place of sale above named BENJ. EASTON, JR.,
4-23 Sheriff.

Sheriff's Sale.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS.

NEWPORT, Sc. Sheriff's Office, Newport, October 9th, A. D. 1886.

BY VIRTUE and in pursuance of an Execution issued out of the Court of Common Pleas, within and for the County of Newport, on the thirtieth day of September, A. D. 1886, and returnable to the November term of said Court, A. D. 1886, upon a judgment rendered by said Court on the 18th day of May, A. D. 1886, in favor of James J. Phelan and George W. Duval, partners, as Phelan and Duval, of the City, County and State of New York, plaintiffs, and against John Sinnott and Mary Ann Sinnott, his wife, both of Newport in the State of Rhode Island, defendants, I have this day at five minutes past 9 o'clock A. M., levied the said Execution on all the right, title and interest, which the said defendants, John Sinnott and Mary Ann Sinnott, had on the 24th day of April, A. D. 1886, at 45 minutes past 11 o'clock A. M. (the time of the attachment on the original writ, in this suit,) in and to three following named lots or parcels of land, with all the buildings, and improvements thereupon, and the appurtenances thereof, situated in said City of Newport in said County of Newport, in the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: the first named lot is bounded Northerly, on Green street 40 feet; Easterly on land now or late of Jesse Gardner 60 feet; Southerly on land now or late of ———— Congdon, and Westerly on land now or late of John Meyers 60 feet, be the said measurements more or less. The second named lot is bounded Northerly on Green street; Easterly partly on the last and above described lot and partly on land now or late of Andrew Halpin; Southerly partly on land now or late of said Halpin and partly on land now or late of Charles Cozzens, and Westerly partly on land now or late of Albert Cottrell and partly on land now or late of Rufus B. Kinsley. The third named lot is bounded Northerly on a way leading down Newman's Wharf; Easterly on land now or late of Charles Sherman; Southerly on land late of George Bowen, deceased, and Westerly on land of William P. Sheffield, Jr,

AND

Notice is hereby given that I will sell the said attached estate at a Public Auction to be held at the Sheriff's Office in the State House in the City of Newport in said County, on **Monday, the 17th day of January, A. D. 1887, at 12 o'clock noon**, for the satisfaction of said execution, debt, interest on the same, costs of suit, my own fees and all contingent expenses, if sufficient.

BENJ. EASTON, JR.,
12-25 Sheriff.

Newport, January 17th, A. D. 1887.

NEWPORT, Sc.

The above advertised sale is hereby adjourned to **Monday, the 14th day of February, A. D. 1887**, at the same hour and place of sale above named.

BENJ. EASTON, JR.,
1-22-4w Sheriff.

Newport, February 14, A. D. 1887.

NEWPORT, Sc.

The above advertised sale is hereby adjourned to **Monday, the 28th day of February, A. D. 1887**, at the same hour and place of sale above named. BENJ. EASTON, JR.,
2-19-2w Sheriff.

Newport, February 28, A. D. 1887.

NEWPORT, Sc.

The above advertised sale is hereby adjourned to **Monday, the 28th day of March, A. D. 1887**, at the same hour and place of sale above-named. BENJ. EASTON, JR.,
3-5 4w Sheriff.

Newport, March 28, A. D. 1887.

NEWPORT, Sc.

The above advertised sale is hereby adjourned to **Monday, the 25th day of April, A. D. 1887**, at the same hour and place of sal above-named. BENJ. EASTON, JR.,
4-2-4w Sheriff.

Newport, April 25th, A. D. 1887.

NEWPORT, Sc.

The above advertised sale is hereby adjourned to **Monday, the 9th day of May, A. D. 1887**, at the same hour and place of sale above named. BENJ. EASTON, JR.,
4-30 Sheriff.

THE CITY OF NEWPORT.

An ordinance in amendment of an ordinance in addition to Chapter 22 of an ordinance comprising the ordinances of the City of Newport.

It is ordained by the City Council of the City of Newport as follows:

SECTION 1. Section 1 of said ordinance is hereby amended by striking out therefrom the words "or measles," and by inserting therein the word "or" between the words "Scarlet-fever" and the word "diphtheria." and this ordinance shall take effect immediately.

[Passed April 14, 1887.]

A true copy. Witness:
WILLIAM G. STEVENS, City Clerk.
April 16, 1887.

Carry Brothers!

Wholesale and retail dealers in

FISH, FRUIT, and EARLY PRODUCE

257 and 259 THAMES ST.,

J. J. CARRY, Newport, R. I

A CHILD'S SKIN

Ears and Scalp Covered with Eczematous Scabs and Sores Cured by Cuticura.

MY little son, aged eight years, has been afflicted with Eczema of the scalp, and at times a great portion of the body, ever since he was two years old. It began in his ears, and extended to his scalp, which became covered with scabs and sores, and from which a sticky fluid poured out, causing intense itching and distress, and leaving his hair matted and lifeless. Underneath these scabs the skin was raw, like a piece of beefsteak. Gradually the hair came out and was destroyed, until but a small patch was left at the back of the head. My friends in Peabody know how my little boy has suffered. At night he would scratch his head until his pillow was covered with blood. I used to tie his hands behind him, and in many ways tried to prevent his scratching; but it was no use, he would scratch. I took him to the hospital and to the best physicians in Peabody without success. About this time some friends, who had been cured by the CUTICURA REMEDIES, prevailed upon me to try them. I began to use them on the 15th of January last. In seven months every particle of the disease was removed. Not a spot or scab remains on his scalp to tell the story of his suffering. His hair has returned, and is thick and strong, and his scalp as sweet and clean as any child's in the world. I cannot say enough to express my gratitude for this wonderful cure by the CUTICURA REMEDIES, and wish all similarly afflicted to know that my statement is true and without exaggeration.

CHARLES McKAY,
Oct. 6, 1885. Peabody, Mass.

I have seen Mr. McKay's boy when badly affected with the Eczema. He was a pitiful sight to look at. I know that he has tried our best physicians, and did all a father could do for a suffering child, but availed nothing. I know that the statements he has made you as regards the curing of his boy by your CUTICURA REMEDIES are true in every particular.

WILLIAM J. McCARTHY,
33 Foster St., Peabody, Mass.

I do not know of any instance in which the Cuticura Remedies have failed to produce satisfactory results. I believe I have sold more of them than of any other skin remedies I have ever handled during the thirty-three years of my experience as a druggist.

A. D. TRYON, Batavia, N. Y.

Sold everywhere. Price: CUTICURA, 50 cents; CUTICURA SOAP, 25 cents; CUTICURA RESOLVENT, $1.00. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Boston, Mass.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

PIMPLES, Blackheads, Skin Blemishes, and Baby Humors, use CUTICURA SOAP.

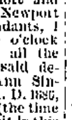
A Word about Catarrh.

"It is the mucous membrane, that wonderful semi-fluid envelope surrounding the delicate tissues of the air and food passages, that Catarrh makes its stronghold. Once established, it eats into the very vitals, and renders life but a long-drawn breath of misery and disease, dulling the sense of hearing, trammelling the power of speech, destroying the faculty of smell, tainting the breath, and killing the refined pleasures of taste. Insidiously, by creeping on from a simple cold in the head, it assaults the membranous lining and envelops the bones, eating through the delicate coats and causing inflammation, sloughing and death. Nothing short of total eradication will secure health to the patient, and all alleviatives are simply procrastinated sufferings, leading to a fatal termination. SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE, by *Inhalation* and by *Internal* administration, has never failed; even when the disease has made frightful inroads on delicate constitutions, hearing, smell and taste have been recovered, and the disease thoroughly driven out."

SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE consists of one bottle of the RADICAL CURE, one box CATARRHAL SOLVENT, and one IMPROVED INHALER, neatly wrapped in one package, with full directions; price, $1.00.

POTTER DRUG & CHEMICAL CO., BOSTON.

HOW IT ACHES.



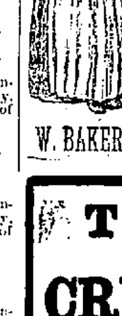
Worn out with pain, but still compelled by stern necessity to stand up to the work before us and bear the pain. **Relief in one minute** in a **Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster** for the aching sides and back, the weak and painful muscles, the sore chest and hacking cough, and every pain and ache of daily toil. Elegant, new, original, speedy and infallible. At druggists, 25c.; five for $1.00; or, postage free, of Potter Drug & Chemical Co., Boston.

ELY'S CREAM BALM Cleanses the Head. Allays Inflammation. Heals the Sores. Restores the Senses of Taste, Smell, Hearing. A quick Relief. A Positive Cure.

A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50c. at druggists; by mail registered, 60 cts. Circular free. ELY BROTHERS, Druggists, Owego, N. Y.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.

BAKER'S BreakfastCocoa.



Warranted **absolutely pure** Cocoa, from which the excess of Oil has been removed. It has *three times the strength* of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is therefore far more economical, *costing less than one cent a cup*. It is delicious, nourishing, strengthening, easily digested, and admirably adapted for invalids as well as for persons in health.

Sold by Grocers everywhere.

W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

TRIED IN THE CRUCIBLE.

S.S.S.

About twenty years ago I discovered a little sore on my cheek, and the doctors pronounced it cancer. I have tried a number of physicians, but without receiving any permanent benefit. Among the number were one or two specialists. The medicine they applied was like fire to the sore, causing intense pain. I saw a statement in the papers telling what S. S. S. had done for others similarly afflicted. I procured some at once. Before I had used the second bottle the neighbors could notice that my cancer was healing up. My general health had been bad for two or three years—I had a hacking cough and spit blood continually. I had a severe pain in my breast. After taking six bottles of S. S. S. my cough left me and I grew stouter than I had been for several years. My cancer has healed over all but a little spot about the size of a half dime, and it is rapidly disappearing. I would advise every one with cancer to give S. S. S. a fair trial.

MRS. NANCY J. McCONAUGHEY,
Ashe Grove, Tippecanoe Co., Ind.
Feb. 15, 1886.

Swift's Specific is entirely vegetable, and seems to cure cancers by forcing out the impurities from the blood. Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO.,
DRAWER 3, ATLANTA, GA.

For the Children.

Mr. Thompson and the Owls.

Mr. Thompson says that he was sitting under an old oak tree, not far from the Long Island Sound; he had been watching the sunset, and was now musing, with his eyes wandering from the gold and crimson clouds to the blue water and the ground at his feet. Suddenly his attention was arrested by a globular object by his side, about the size of a small marble. He poked it attentively with his cane and murmured: "Owls' pellets; there must be a nest in the tree. Now those owls must be strange birds; they eat a mouse or bird entire, and then spit out the bones and skin, or feathers, in a round ball like this, Let me see," he continued, turning the pellet over carefully with his knife; "this fellow has been eating a mouse, for here is the skull and skin. I wonder where the nest is? I'd get the young ones, and—and—" and Mr. Thompson began to nod—"and give 'em to—"

"To who-o?" inquired a voice just above his head.

"To—to—to Miss—" continued Mr. Thompson, drowsily.

"To who?" repeated the voice.

"Who-o-o-o?" echoed Mr. Thompson, in strong nasal tones, and his head dropped on his breast.

"Now you begin to talk," said the voice. "I have watched you for a long time, and I knew you must be a relation of ours from your looks and actions, and now it is proved by your voice, though you don't speak loud."

Mr. Thompson says that the moment he nodded he was perfectly aware of all that was going on, and looked up to see who was speaking. There on a branch just above his head sat a large white owl, with his great eyes staring directly at him.

"Come up here," said the owl.

"How?" inquired Mr. Thompson.

"Fly, stupid!" replied the owl.

Mr. Thompson flapped his arms obediently, and for a moment was somewhat surprised to find that he had become transformed into an owl.

"That was done very quietly," he murmured.

"Of course; owls do everything quietly."

Mr. Thompson settled himself on the branch, and fluffed up his feathers as naturally as if he had been used to it all his life.

"So you have had field mice for dinner," he said, after a few moments' hesitation.

"Yes," answered the owl, "and very good eating they are, too. Do you know," he continued reflectively, "I can't see why the farmers are so opposed to us. We eat up lots of mice and grubs of different kinds."

"And young chickens sometimes," ventured Mr. Thompson.'

"Rarely," replied the owl; "not when we get anything else. But come down-stairs and see the family;" and leading the way into the hollow tree, the owl climbed down to the nest. It was quite at the bottom of the tree, and was made of dried grass and feathers. In it were four young owls, and comical-looking birds they were, too, with their great round eyes and fluffy gray down.

After complimenting the old owl on the beauty of his family, Mr. Thompson remarked: "I notice that your feathers are not like other birds', but a sort of soft furry down."

"That is in order that we should make as little noise as possible when flying, so that we can come upon our game unaware of our presence," said the owl, climbing out of the nest. Mr. Thompson followed, and seated again on the limb, he seemed for a moment to be lost in thought.

Presently the owl remarked, reflectively: "It seems strange that every one should hate us as they do. If I fly near the house in the evening the farmer shouts, 'Shoot the owl! he is after the chickens.' If I sit on a tree during the day, all the birds find me, and bother me half to death. And some naturalist comes along and tries to take my children away."

"I don't see how they can get them at the bottom of that hole," said Mr. Thompson.

"Well, you see, everybody don't know how," replied the owl, "but Frank Buckland, the great English naturalist, gives the best way. You see, our two weapons of defence are our beaks and claws, so if we can't get the better of an enemy with our beaks we turn over on our backs and clutch it in our claws, and we don't let go in a hurry, either. So you see this Buckland lets down a ball of worsted into the nest, and keeps it bobbing up and down till we catch hold of it then he draws it up."

"That makes me think," said Mr. Thompson aloud, forgetting the presence of the owl, "that I wanted one of the young ones to take to Miss—"

"To who?" interrupted the owl, angrily.

"To Miss—"

"To who-o-o-o?"

"To Miss Angelina," answered Mr. Thompson.

The owl puffed his feathers angrily, and the movement so disconcerted Mr. Thompson that he lost his balance and fell from the branch. As he picked himself up, the owl uttered a derisive, "To who," and flew away. It was quite late, and as Mr. Thompson walked slowly home he murmured, "I'll try that ball and string method of catching owls tomorrow, but if they do more good than harm, it seems a shame to disturb them, though I do want to give one to—"

"To who?" came the voice of the owl from the depths of the woods.

Mr. Thompson paused. "I guess I'll leave them alone," he muttered as he strode along again.

"Good for you-u-u," shouted the owl, which last reply settled Mr. Thompson's resolution, and Miss Angelina had no young owl.—[Harper's Young People.

Collecting Butterflies and Moths.

In the first place what is the difference between a "butterfly and a moth? "Moths," you say "are little gray millers, that fly around lamps and get burned, and butterflies have beautiful wings and are big."

My dear children, some moths are larger than any butterfly that you ever saw, and their wings are as beautiful and more delicate than butterflies.

The reason why you do not see them oftener is that they like to fly when you are asleep.

Sometimes you can find one of them in the day time, but almost always, if you wish to catch them, you must watch at twilight, or set a trap.

"A trap! doesn't it break their pretty wings?"

Not at all. If you try to catch moths, set a little lantern out-of-doors near a cup of Molasses, and watch for moths some summer evening, if your mother will let you sit up till nine o'clock as a great treat.

They will see the light and come to get the molasses. Then have your net ready for them.

"But where are we to get the net?" Make it, by all means. If you buy one, you will have to pay from $1 to $3 for the frame.

Some boys and girls fasten a wire to an umbrella-handle for their butterfly net.

That is good, but you can make one still more easily, and can get another just like it when it is worn out.

First, cut a long willow twig, and bend one end into a circle about a foot wide. Fasten it with a stout piece of twine, and then, if you are good at sewing, make a bag of white mosquito netting and fasten it around the bent part of the willow twig.

Then, when you see a butterfly or moth, steal softly up to him, put the net over him, and give it a twist so that he cannot fly away.

You must not be disappointed, and pout, and say that there is no fun in catching butterflies, and you will never try to get one again, even if you lose three or four just when you think you have them.

Keep on trying, and in a week or two you will have the beginning of a good collection.

"But what shall we do with our butterflies and moths, after we have caught them?"

Something seems cruel, but is not, for insects cannot feel pain as we can. Squeeze their bodies, not their wings, near the head, between your thum and forefinger while you count a hundred.

If you touch their wings, you will find your fingers all covered with dust, that is really little scales.

When you are older you will learn how to give your insects a drop of ether, that will put them to sleep. Perhaps your older brother or sister will use it for you, but you must not handle it for a year or two yet.

After the butterfly is dead carefully put a pin through his body, and then into a cork, and spread out his wings with little strips of card fastened by pins to the board on which he is laid.

If you put the pins through the card just outside the wings, and then lay the other end of the card upon them, you can spread them very well.

You may catch a large moth in the evening, and if you look at him and the butterfly together, you will see that they are different.

In the first place their bodies are unalike. Which is larger than the other? Then the wings are different in shape. Which has the longer hind wings?

The feelers, too, are different. Which insects have knobs on the ends, and which have branches on both sides?

Another way of collecting insects is by putting caterpillars and the leaves on which you find them into a box, with netting over the top, and letting them spin cocoons, or grow hard and dry and seem dead.

Sometimes you can find cocoons, or —a long, hard word—chrysalides, on bushes and trees or fences.

You will soon learn to know them and keep them till butterflies and moths come out of them.—[Youth's Companion.

A Prison Companion.

This story dates back almost three hundred years. In the autumn of 1586 Mary of Scotland was taken to Fotheringay Castle from another prison, and there lived with her "four Maries," who were her waiting women, and a little dog, the pet of all. He had been given to the unfortunate queen the summer before, by one of the guards. Bébé—that was his name—was a tiny, very gentle Skye terrier—raised in the island of Skye, you know.

He wanted to be always in the queen's arms, or at her feet, and would not eat except in her presence. Sometimes the ladies amused themselves by pretending to pull his mistress' dress and see the little thing get angry. At other times they taught him simple tricks, such as catching a ball, and finding them when they had hidden and the mistress called them each by name. So the little dog helped to ease the sore and anxious hearts of the royal captive and her attendants.

When more than a year had passed, on Sunday, February 5, 1587, it began to be evident that something was about to happen. The guards were doubled; no two persons were allowed to talk together. Poor Bébé wailed in ceaseless fright. The same evening two of Queen Elizabeth's courtiers arrived, and among their servants was a man in black, with a mean and cruel look, whose name was always whispered with horror. He was the headsman; he wielded the axe that rid the reigning queen of all whom she feared or disliked.

The castle was a damp place, and Mary of Scotland was suffering with rheumatism in her limbs, so that she lay ill. On Tuesday evening Elizabeth's messengers sent word to her chamber that she must come to them at once, as they had something important to say. When the ladies took up her mantle to wrap it around Mary, they found Bébé hidden in its great fur hood.

What the men told her was that by the will of Elizabeth, Mary must die at eight next morning. Every one was shocked, except Mary, who only smiled a little and caressed the dog on her lap.

The dreadful hour came; she was led to the headsman's block, which had been placed in the long banqueting-hall of the castle; and there her blood was shed, and her soul escaped from prison. When, after two hours, a maid was permitted to approach Mary's corpse, she heard a slight moan, and through her blinding tears saw faithful Bébé again hidden in the hood of its mistress' mantle. On the keeper trying to force him from the spot, the tiny dog attacked him so fiercely that the man shrank away.

The pet never touched food or drink again, but kept up what they called a "a kind of death lament," and died three days after the awful tragedy. The place where he was buried was pointed out as long after as the reign of Charles the First, who was the grandson of Mary, Queen of Scots.

Alphabet of Proverbs.

A good example is the best sermon.
Better a bare foot than no foot at all.
Content is the philosopher's stone that turns all it touches into gold.
Do what thou ought, let come what may.
Eat to live, but do not live to eat.
Fruits are deeds; words are but leaves.
Good to begin well, better to end well,
He who spends more than he should, shall not have to spend when he would.
It is not how long, but how well we live.
Just men will flourish in spite of envy.
Keep thy faith.
Love rules his kingdom without a sword
Men that break their word bid others be false to them.
Neither praise nor dispraise thyself; thine actions serve the turn.
Of evil grain no good seed can come.
Patience is a flower that grows not in every one's garden.
Quiet conscience gives quiet sleep.
Reason is a ray of divine light.
Step after step the ladder is ascended.
That is not good language which all do not understand.
Under this sign thou shalt conquer.
Virtue alone is invincible.
Wine is a turncoat, first a friend, then an enemy.
Xperience is the best teacher.
Young man idle, old man needy.
Zeal without knowledge is the sister of folly. A. C. M.

Pond's Extract. *The Household Remedy* for Pain, Cuts, Burns, Bruises, etc. Always reliable. It never fails. Give it a trial.

A Story By Lincoln.

A young gentleman in Tennessee was once traveling a country road, mounted on a fine black racing horse of great value. His casual companion was a shrewd old fellow, who was known in those parts as a Yankee, and rode a rack-o'-bones of a horse, apparently hardly able to stand on his feet. The Yankee bantered the southerner for a horse trade, which of course the southerner indignantly declined. The Yankee, however, insisted that his was a very remarkable horse, of what was known as the setter breed, which sets for big game as a dog sets for small game, and that as animals of his breed are very scarce, his horse was accordingly valuable. The Yankee soon had an opportunity to demonstrate the truth of his statement, as his horse had the peculiarity of dropping on all-fours when touched in a certain spot by the spurs or heel of the rider. The Yankee, seeing a deer on a knoll not far away, touched his raw-bones in the tender spot, and, sure enough, down he went on all-fours, assuring the southerner that there was game ahead. The would be horse-trader told the southerner that there must be game near by, for his horse never "set" in that way except when on the scent of game. Immediately after the deer made its appearance to the southerner, who succeeded in bringing him down, and so much pleased was he with the wonderful instinct of the horse, that he immediately swapped with the Yankee on even terms. Soon after they came to a stream which the Yankee mounted on the southerners fine horse, crossed in good style; then, standing on the opposite bank, he looked after his companion. The "setter horse" had sunk, his head being hardly above the water; his rider was dismounted and nearly drowned. Reaching the bank, and blowing the water from his mouth, he exclaimed: "Here, you infernal Yankee! what kind of a horse is this to drop on his knees in the middle of a stream?" "Hush! hush!" replied the Yankee, "keep perfectly quiet. That's a setter horse; he sets for fish as well as for deer, and I tell you there's game there!"

Cutting Down The Record.

We know that the ancients had matches in their galleys and various other descriptions of craft, although we have no definite particulars of them, but when we come to modern times, there is scarcely more difference between the war ships of the Grecians and our ironclads than between the racing boats of 50 years ago and those of to-day. A reference to statistics, however, shows the curious fact that in 1845, the first time that the Oxford and Cambridge Universities rowed their race between Putney and Mortlake, which course they have adopted ever since, the time occupied was only 23.30, the boats rowed in being inrigged skiffs. This time has been exceeded since boats of the present pattern have been used, with outriggers, sliding seats, absence of keel, and every other improvement, and would'not be considered so very bad even now, with the "record" standing at 19.35. But this is possibly one of those times which are not reliable, and, even if it is correct, the crew may have been an exceptionally good one, and besides so much more depends on the state of the elements in rowing, than in any other sport that, unless one knows every circumstance, mere "times" are often deceptive. For instance, the fastest time in which the championship course between Putney and Mortlake has ever been covered by a sculler was made by a quite inferior professional one, who would have no chance whatever of beating any of the best men, although none of them have ever been able to scull the distance in the time that he did. The fact being that on the day in which this "record" was made everything was in favor of fast time, perfectly smooth water, no wind, and, most important of all, an exceptionally strong tide. Although no sculler has been able to lower this "record" over the whole course, which was made in 1883, several times during the last year have portions of it been covered faster than previously, particularly that between Putney and Hammersmith. Here, again, outside circumstances come strongly into play, for the removal of old Putney Bridge, the piles of which greatly obstructed the tide, enables it to rush up with greater force than formerly, and thus, of course, to assist a sculler in "cutting a record." But still there is no doubt that boats are propelled over the water faster then they were. At Henley Regatta last year race after race resulted in a fresh record being established. As most people at all interested in aquatics are aware, the course at Henley was altered on this occasion for the purpose of making it a fairer one for the competitors. The length was exactly the same as the old one, but as the boats, which are always rowed against the stream, were more kept out in it than formerly, one would have anticipated that longer time would have been taken to cover the course.—[The Nineteenth Century.

The Biggest Clock in the World.

A watchmaking firm of Brooklyn has now in course of construction a clock that promises to be as wonderful in its way as the great clock of Strasbourg, about which such stories are told. The face of the clock will be on a level with the ground, while the machinery which works it will be under the ground out of sight, but so arranged that everything will run smoothly for eight days. The figures on the dial plate will be of flowers of various species and colors, but each figure differing from the others. The pivot in the centre of the dial on which the hands turn is to be a water jet, throwing a spray all around and over the flowers to keep them fresh. The mechanism of the clock is now being constructed in Boston, and is expected to be completed in a month from now.

"I calculate on placing the clock at Manhattan beach," said Mr. Shaw, the constructor, to a reporter, "where it can be seen from the hotel piazzas and balconies, and admired if it be considered worth admiration. The idea is my own, and the chief point in originality about it is underground connection by wire between the dial and the motive power. If I do not succeed in having it placed at Manhattan beach, I shall take it elsewhere; but I will certainly have it placed somewhere not very far from New York or Brooklyn. The clock is to be fifty feet in diameter.

A paralytic, a woman who had been unable to walk for years, attended, last week, at Kokomo, Indiana, a revival meeting, at which the congregation joined in prayer for her. To the surprise of everybody who knew her, it is stated, she arose and walked about, and has since been pronounced as cured.

A Missouri farmer, driving home at night from St. Louis, dropped a coat and a bag of oats from his wagon without knowing it. His dog knew it, though, and lying down beside them watched them for three days, despite all efforts to coax or drive him away, At the end of that time the farmer came back.

Yours for Health

20 Years Record.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND,

Is a Positive Cure For ALL of those Painful Delicate Complaints and Complicated troubles and Weaknesses so common among our Wives, Mothers, and Daughters.

PLEASANT TO THE TASTE, EFFICACIOUS, IMMEDIATE AND LASTING IN ITS EFFECT. In Liquid, Pill or Lozenge form, (6 for $5.) Either of the latter sent by mail, secure from observation, on receipt of price. Mrs. Pinkham's "Guide to Health" and confidential circular mailed to any lady sending address and stamp to Lynn, Mass. *Mention this Paper.*

ITS MERITS KEEP UP THE SALE.

It is a Blessing to overworked women. It removes faintness, flatulency, all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach. Cures Leucorrhoea. Menstrual periods passed *without pain.*

Physicians Use it and Prescribe it.

It revives the drooping spirits, invigorates and harmonizes the organic functions, gives elasticity and firmness to the step, restores the natural lustre to the eye, and plants on the pale cheek of woman the fresh roses of life's spring and early summer time.

WEARY WOMEN PRAISE IT.

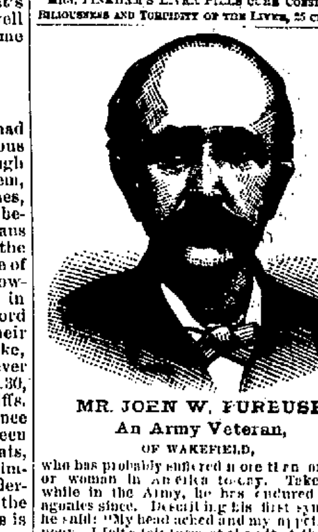
Its purpose is solely for the legitimate healing of disease and the relief of pain, and it does ALL it claims to do. It will cure entirely all ovarian or vaginal troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacements, and consequent Spinal Weakness, and is particularly adapted to the Change of Life.

AN ANGEL OF MERCY.

The *Woman's Sure Friend* for all delicate and complicated troubles. Ladies it will not perform surgical operations or cure Cancer, but it will under all circumstances, act in harmony with the laws of nature. That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use.

All Sold by Druggists.

MRS. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS cure Constipation, Biliousness and Torpidity of the Liver, 25 cents.



MR. JOHN W. FUREUSH,
An Army Veteran,
OF WAKEFIELD,

who has probably suffered more than any man or woman in America to-day. Taken sick while in the Army, he has endured untold agonies since. Detailing his first symptoms he said: "My head ached and my appetite was poor. I felt a faintness at the pit of the stomach, and a bad taste in my mouth, while my skin was sometimes hot and sometimes cold. I next felt pains in my back and around the lower portion of my body, and noticed a peculiar odor and color in the water I passed, which was scanty at one time and frequent others. Sometimes it pained me to void it, and again it was almost impossible to do so at all. Finally I began to pass clear blood accompanied with the greatest strain and agony."

No less than 20 eminent physicians attended Mr. Fureush at various times, but not one of them could help him. He was near death's door. And yet he says: "I am alive and well to-day, wholly through the wonderful power of Hunt's Remedy, which took me from the verge of the grave."

This Great Remedy *absolutely cures* all Kidney, Liver and Urinary Diseases.

For Sale by all Dealers.

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115 Fulton St., N. Y.

Send for pamphlets to the Hunt's Remedy Co., Providence, R. I.

"Get the Best" HOP PLASTERS

For curative power and effectiveness, healing qualities, and quickness of action, they stand without an equal. Scientifically prepared from approved vegetable agents, virtues of Fresh Hops, Gums, Balsams and Hemlock, spread on white muslin. They promptly and thoroughly subdue all pains and aches that torment the human body, vitalize worn-out muscles and strengthen weak parts. Always ready for instant application. Clean, fragrant and never-failing. Hop Plasters sold by druggists and Country stores. 25 cts., 5 for $1.00. Mailed for price by proprietors,

Hop Plaster Company, Boston, Mass.

Beware of imitations. See what you buy. Look for hop-vine wreath and signature of HOP PLASTER COMPANY. on back of plaster and on circular around plaster.

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GERMAN ASTHMA CURE Instantly relieves the most violent attack; insures comfortable sleep; effects cures where all other remedies fail. **No waiting for results. Its action is immediate, direct and certain, and a cure is effected in all CURABLE CASES**

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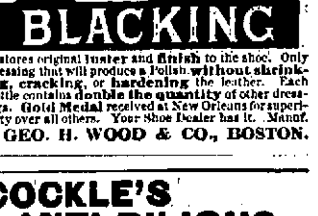
"German Asthma Cure is all you claim for it. It never fails." *Prof. R. Von Fingerlin, Greenville, S. C.*
"My physician recommended German Asthma Cure. It cured me." *Mrs. M. L. Titrick, Londonderry, Ohio.*

Thousands of similar letters on file. Ask any druggist about it.

German Asthma Cure is sold by all druggists at 50c. and $1, or sent by mail on receipt of price. Trial package free to any address for stamp. **R. SCHIFFMAN, M. D., St. Paul, Minn.**



Restores original luster and finish to the shoe. Only Dressing that will produce a Polish **without shrinking, cracking, or hardening** the leather. Each Bottle contains **double the quantity** of other dressings. **Gold Medal** received at New Orleans for superiority over all others. Your Shoe Dealer has it. Manuf. by **GEO. H. WOOD & CO., BOSTON.**

COCKLE'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS,

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY

For Liver, Bile, Indigestion, etc. Free from Mercury; contains only Pure Vegetable Ingredients. Agent: **C. N. CRITTENTON, New York.**

The Coming Vine Moon Flower.

Rapid grower, for covering trellis, house, tree or anything. 50 thousand sold last year. Orders Received and booked. Old-fashioned flowers now on sale, Polyanthems & Yellow Primroses. 100 For Sale. Also Carnation Pinks, Callas, Fushias, Geraniums, Verbenas.

WILSON'S GREENHOUSES, Broadway.

The Mercury.

JOHN P. SANBORN, Editor and Proprietor

SATURDAY, MAY 7, 1887.

They have had some big floods in Maine during the last two weeks, but they are now rapidly subsiding.

There are 4758 lawyers in New York, City. There will be no danger of finding them all engaged when you call.

The Democratic ticket that is now booming is Cleveland and Grady. Who is Grady—A southern editor who hails from Atlanta, Ga. This is the New York Herald's ticket.

On Wednesday the Senator from Newport offered a resolution appropriating $200 for repairs on the armory of the Newport Light Infantry, now Company B, 2d battalion R. I. M. The resolution was read and passed.

The Connecticut legislature has passed a resolution to submit to the people a constitutional amendment prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors. It passed the house by a vote of 141 to 51.

A young and aspiring Kansas city has elected a woman mayor. The city's name is Argonia and the lady mayoress is twenty-seven and handsome. That city will be likely to receive a large immigration during the coming year.

Grave complaints from the disastrous workings of the inter-state commerce law reach us from everywhere. Nobody is satisfied with it, and the only thing thus far accomplished has been to allow the railroads to greatly increase their freight tariffs. It passed the house yesterday.

It is reported that Gov. Davis' personal staff is to be made up as follows: Gen. Olney Arnold, of Providence, Chief of staff, Darius B. Davis, Pawtucket, brother of the Governor, Dr. William von Gottschalk and John McManus, of Providence, Howard Smith of Newport and Thomas J. Pierce of North Kingstown.

The Senate on Tuesday after a long debate passed the amended liquor bill by a vote of 20 to 8. On Wednesday, they passed the bill appropriating $20,000 for enlarging the quarters of the insane at Cranston. On Thursday they passed an amended truancy law, the principal feature of which is the penalty of withholding one-half the State appropriation to the towns that neglect to comply with the provisions of the law.

The difficulty of enforcing a prohibitory law is well illustrated by a proceeding in the late session of the Court in this city. A certain individual went to the Chief of Police and entered a complaint against a certain liquor dealer. That dealer was arrested, and at the trial the citizen making the complaint was put upon the witness stand where he testified that he knew nothing against the place, and as far as he knew, it bore a good reputation.

The General Assembly adjourned last night after a long and busy session. There are some people not exactly satisfied with all that that body has done, but we believe that time will prove that the majority of the members acted for what they believed to be for the best interest of the State. They may have erred in judgment but we shall be greatly mistaken if the near future does not show them to be much nearer the right than those who have so vigorously assailed them.

If we are to believe the reports of the equal rights members on the Daily News staff that must have been a lively meeting Monday night. It was evidently made up of several parties. The Daily News element of the meeting represented the friends of some of the prominent office holders in this city. Another and larger element represented the friends of the would-be office holders and they largely predominated; the Geo. T. Downing element, which, while decrying office holding, is constantly on the alert for any office that may turn up. The fourth element represented those who propose to revolutionize the Constitution of the state as soon as they can get hold of it. Altogether it was a gathering that it required considerable navigation to steer clear of the numerous shoals and quicksands of party disruption.

There seems to be much unhappiness among our Democratic and Equal Rights friends just now. Both parties seem to be a little distrustful of each other. The Democratic wing at present desire to make a clean sweep of all the Republican office holders and fill their places with their own party men. The Equal Rights contingent prefer that the offices remain as they are, or, at least so they claim, probably with the provision, if they cannot have them themselves. The two parties combined seem to be too numerous for the offices that are at their disposal.

Another element of discord is the fear on the part of the Equal Rights portion of the party that the other wing do not propose to do anything for them, after all, more than the Republicans were doing. That is all the Democratic leaders at present contemplate doing. To submit the Bourn Amendment, so called, to the people, which is a Republican measure and which would have been speedily submitted by the Republicans had they continued in power. The statement of Governor-elect Davis made to the N. Y. Herald reporter, that his party is divided on the question of doing away with the property qualification for foreign-born citizens, that while the city Democrats favor the measure the country Democrats are strongly opposed to it, does not set well with the Equal Rights wing of the party.

The Ravings of a Mad Man.

"The Constitution commands the enactment of a prohibitory law. It does not demand that the law shall be in contravention of established principles of justice. Much less does it require that the provisions of the law shall be so utterly repugnant to the traditions and the sentiments of the people as to cause a feeling of disgust for the law, on the part of the best and most earnest of the friends of prohibition. This bill was framed neither in the interest of temperance or prohibition. It was drafted by incompetent men at the dictation of corrupt men, who had or expected to have gain out of such legislation."—[Providence Journal.

In the law to which the Journal alludes, we challenge the editor of that paper or any other opponent of temperance to point out a single feature in "contravention of established principles of justice." We challenge him to show a solitary provision of the law repugnant to the traditions of the people of this or any other State. There is not a line in the law that has not been tested either here or elsewhere. There is not a feature in the law not contained in similar laws now in force in other States where prohibition is in force. There is not a provision in the law not asked for by the leading temperance men of the State. When the Journal says the "law was drafted by incompetent men at the dictation of corrupt men," it utters a deliberate libel upon some of the purest and most upright, consistent temperance men this or any other State can produce. Such men as Arnold B. Chace, of Valley Falls, the late prohibitory candidate for Congress in the Western District; Henry B. Metcalf, of Pawtucket; Warren R. Pierce, of Providence; the officers of most or all of the Law and Order Leagues in the State, are hardly the men to be called corrupt and incompetent. Yet they are the ones that have had the most to do with drafting this bill and urging its passage before the General Assembly. The law passed is only in the direction of carrying out the provisions of the Constitution, which every member of the General Assembly is sworn to obey. Without violating their oaths, the members could do no less than they have done. It remains to be seen if the next General Assembly will be as conscientious.

Read This.

[*From Providence Journal Editorial Wednesday.*]

"But the harm done to the State is of immeasurably more consequence. Whether one is a prohibitionist or an advocate of temperance upon other principles and lines, one must feel humiliated and discouraged at the passage of a law which is calculated to put back the temperance reform indefinitely. Had the Senate been the paid agents of and sincere workers for the enemies of a genuine temperance movement and progress it could not better have satisfied its clients."

And then

Read This.

[*From the Providence Journal Wednesday.*]

THE SALOON KEEPERS.

The general topic of conversation among saloon keepers last evening seemed to be the new Prohibitory law passed yesterday. They appeared to be of the opinion that the jig was metaphorically up, and that the day of selling intoxicants with the freedom heretofore experienced had passed. Nevertheless, a good many were of the opinion that means would still be devised for the disposal of beverages to the thirsty and those inclined to continue in the old way. It was very evident that they did not relish the promises of the times, or the aspect of affairs, and nearly all showed symptoms of downheartedness similar to those exhibited that night in June last before licenses to sell liquor became a thing of the past. Two or three were busy bottling up their "stuff," preparatory to removing it to safer quarters. On the whole, however, the saloonists put on an unruffled front and say that something must happen at Newport when the new General Assembly puts on its war paint. Hope bends over them a bow of promise, and they are still of the opinion that rum will be sold."

As the Dutchman said, "You pays your money and you takes your choice." The Providence Journal is evidently in sympathy with the Dutchman. Editorially, it tells its readers that the "passage of the Prohibitory law is calculated to put back the temperance reform indefinitely." Reportorially, it tells the liquor dealers that the "jig is up," and that the "day of selling intoxicants is passed." Is there any better evidence needed of the dishonesty, the double dealing, the lying, the villainous conduct of this once respectable paper than the above quotations from the same issue of the same paper? If so, we fail to comprehend the value of evidence.

"Railroaded."

The Providence Journal, the Daily News and all the other opponents of temperance in this state, have been harping all the week on the manner the liquor bill was passed. It was "railroaded" through the senate say they, "not an amendment was allowed," and all that sort of gammon which the Journal sets on foot and all the other "Me-too" papers follow up with alacrity. What do they mean by "railroading?" Is it when a bill has been before the legislature for nearly three months, when it has been referred to two separate committees, when something like a dozen public hearings have been given, when everybody in the state and out of it for that matter, who wishes to be heard, has had full and ample opportunity to free his mind before the various committees, when the measure was discussed for five full days in one body and one full day in the other; when the largest latitude in debate was allowed in both bodies? Do they call that "railroading?" If so what would they call stage coach speed? But they say "no amendments were allowed to be made to the bill." No amendments were offered except by opponents of the measure and those only to kill the bill.

The law they say is too harsh, too strong in fact. Ever since last spring they have been telling us daily that the law was too weak, that the authorities did not bring cases under it because it was of no account. Now they have one that is of too much account. Verily these critics are hard to suit.

To-be Lieut. Gov. Honey, Alderman-Brigadier General Brennon, of Providence, and Congressman, General P. A. Collins of Boston all sail for Europe together on July 2. What will Massachusetts and Rhode Island do during their absence?

The General Assembly has passed an act making an arbor day to be designated by the Governor.

Who is Right.

The Daily News speaking of the liquor law just passed says: "The present General Assembly has given the Prohibitionists all that they have asked for and at some points have done more than the most judicious friends of temperance thinks expedient." Of course the Daily News would not be consistent with itself if it did not have its fling at the General Assembly somewhere in every article that it published. The testimony of Mr. Warren R. Pierce of Providence is somewhat different from the Daily News. Mr. Pierce is one of the ablest lawyers of that city. He was appointed chairman of the Law and Order Leagues of Providence and vicinity and of the various temperance societies in the county of Providence, to draft a liquor law and submit it to the General Assembly. In his report to the League on Wednesday he says:

We have examined the liquor laws of all the status, authorities on their constitutionality and legality, and in compiling such of those laws as we needed. The committee had an immense amount of work to do, but they did it cheerfully, gave their time to it and were able to present the law to the Assembly as it stands to-day. These laws have been tried and found good in other states and have received judicial interpretation and sanction in Massachusetts, Vermont, New York, Iowa and by the Supreme Court of the United States, and yet these have been pronounced "monuments of imbecility, in the presence of which human intellect stands paralyzed," but as they have been pronounced good by judges whose names stands high as any, we are in good company, if we are imbeciles. We presented this law to the legislative committee, and spoke six hours before them. We have attended the sessions of both branches of the Assembly, and been called lobbyists and other names. A week ago Wednesday night strong liquor interests began to appear, organized to defeat the amendments, and they fought to the bitter end. We have lost two sections of the bill—one where the testimony of the drunkard was of use, a section that for forty years has been in the Vermont laws, and which Chief Justice Redfield declared to be free from all constitutional defects. This portion of the section was lost, but the part remains that makes drunkenness a statutory offence, and that is a good thing. The greatest mutilation of the bill was the loss of the fifteenth section, giving five citizens a right to apply for a permanent injunction. This was the famous Clark law, which in Iowa has banished the saloon, and if passed here would have redeemed the State. A violent attack was made upon this, and it was stricken out. But in the main the bill has been passed in the words which it was introduced and drafted by the committee, the whole being the bill of May, 1886, made perfect.

Massachusetts Legislature and a Worcester Landlord Violating the Liquor Law.

The Boston Journal correspondent in Worcester says:— The Joint Standing Legislative Committee on Public Charities came to this city Feb. 7 to inspect the Insane Asylum. The committee stopped at the Bay State for dinner and supper. They left the city and ordered Landlord Shepard of the Bay State to charge their bills to the Commonwealth. The next day he sent a bill of $100 to Senator Jefts, Chairman of the committee. The latter returned the bill to have it itemized. This time the bill was made out in detail, with the exception of about $10 worth of unknown goods which was set down as sundries. Again the bill was returned by Senator Jefts, with a request that the "sundries" be itemized. Mine Host Shepard then informed Senator Jefts that the $10 was for four bottles of Apollinaris, 18 bottles of Bass, one quart of whisky and one pint of Medford rum. Senator Jefts being a strong temperance man and this city being under a no-license ban, forwarded the bills to the Worcester Central temperance League, and a warrant was served upon Landlord Shepard Wednesday for selling liquor illegally. Mr. Shepard says he will fight the case, and has summoned the members of the committee as witnesses in the Central District Court.

The reading between Sir Lucius O'Trigger and Bob Acres, of the duel scenes in "The Rivals," as performed by Messrs. A. O'D. Taylor, Sr., and A. O'D Taylor, Jr., at the closing meeting of the Unity Club Tuesday evening, was capital and most humorous. The elder Taylor has been chairman of the culture committee during the term and the success of the club and popularity of its meetings are due, in a great measure, to his untiring efforts in their behalf. He has proved himself the "right man in the right place."

On Thursday the House of Representatives concurred with the Senate in the passage of the bill amending the charter of the Seaconnet railroad so as to allow the company to go across tide water in Tiverton. The company has now obtained what they asked for and it is understood that the road will be built at an early date. This road will be of immense advantage to the town of Little Compton and to the lower part of Tiverton. It will in fact benefit the entire County of Newport.

There is considerable excitement at Holyoke, Mass., over the refusal of the Mayor to sign the liquor licenses, and the resulting cessation of liquor selling. All the saloons are closed, and those who were granted common victuallers' licenses have been notified to close up. It is thought the Mayor may sign the licenses after the meeting of the Aldermen, when the matter of fees will be considered, and the amount possibly increased to $250.

It is rumored that the Democrats, finding the number of offices at their disposal inadequate to the demand, have decided to create positions for their workers. We have heard that the office of District Deputy Internal Revenue Collector is to be revived and that the leaders are only waiting to decide upon the best man to fill it. Some say Senator-elect W. J. Underwood will be the man, others name Mr. P. H. Horgan for the position.

The number of the insane at the State institutions at Cranston is 443, an increase of 56 in 1885, of 55 in 1886, and 35 in the last six months. At that race of increase it will not be long before the whole State will be there. There are at the Reform School 202 boys, three years ago there were 150.

New Hampshire has three Frank Joneses, all democrats and all prominent in politics.

Queen Kapiolani of the Hawaiian Islands.

Her Majesty Queen Kapiolani, at the present time our country's guest, was born at Kailua, Hawaii, December 31, 1834. From there she removed with her parents to Kaawaloa Kona, Hawaii, thence to Hilo, in 1840, with her aunt Kapiolani, the Great, (the heroine who defied the Goddess Pele, by casting into the volcano Kilauea the red berries growing at the crater, which was held as sacred to the goddess), and there put at school under Mrs. Lyman, (an American missionary) she did not, however, remain long in school after the death of her aunt, and was therefore prevented from acquiring an English education.

In 1852 she was married to the Hon. B. Namukea, uncle of her late Majesty, Queen Dowager Emma, relict of Kamehameha IV. In 1855, she accompanied her husband in search of health to the Marquesas Islands in the Missionary Brig Morning Star, (built by the Sabbath school children of this country.) On December 19, 1863, she was married to the present King, Kalakaua. She had issue by her late husband, but none survived.

Her Majesty is the President of the Hoonlu Lahui Society, a charitable institution founded by their Majesties at the commencement of the present King's reign, for the preservation and advancement of the Hawaiian race. She is noted for her kindly, genial disposition, and is greatly beloved by all her people on account of her sympathy with them and her efforts to improve the moral and physical condition of the Hawaiian woman especially.

The Queen is a descendant of an ancient line of chiefs of Hawaii of the "Keona" branch on the father's side; and notable among them is Kanekoa the rival King of Hilo who was killed by Keona the rival of Kamehameha I. On the Kawai and Maui line of Keaue, she is the great grand-daughter of Kaumualii, last King of Kauai. Her genealogy shows three connections with the line of Keaue, one of the greatest chiefs named in Hawaiian history.

She is accompanied by Her Royal Highness Princess Liliokalani, the king's sister, her husband, Hon. J. O. Dominis. The governor of Oahu, Col. Boyd, of the King's Personal Staff, Col. Nowlim, Quartermaster General Hawaiian Army &c.

Mrs. J. Ellen Foster and Miss Helen Gongar will give a reception at the Hotel Vendome, Boston, on May 23, a few days before their departure for Europe. Mrs. Julia Ward Howe will preside, and Mrs. Livermore will deliver the address of welcome. The occasion promises to be unusually agreeable.

Mr. Wilson Eyre has rented his cottage on Beach street to Rev. Dr. H. J. van Dyke, Jr., a former pastor of the United Congregational church in this city, for the season.

St. Joseph's T. A. Society has selected Mr. John J. Hayes as its delegate to the Catholic Temperance convention in Philadelphia in August.

Wm. S. Sherman has sold a lot of land on Warner street, adjoining land of C. C. Stevens, to James H. Hart, for $1, etc.

Mr. John Boyle O'Reily, of the Boston Pilot, has been in town this week.

"In the Sere and Yellow Leaf."

Mr. Editor:

In a communication published in the last issue of your MERCURY under the heading, "The Old Three's," the writer had no intention of "riling" any one, or causing their "dander" to rise. He is also willing to admit that he, himself, is, if not already "in the sere and yellow leaf," fast approaching that stage of existence, and is at times compelled by force of circumstances to "lean upon his staff," and he cannot help it. In the Daily News of last Saturday appears a communication over the signature "Third Row," and under the heading "The Fifty-Niners," in which the writer takes exceptions to the article in the MERCURY, and says "I was a little 'riled' as I read it, and though I am no scribe thought, while my 'dander' was up I would write a few lines in relation to it." It is self evident that his assertion "I am no scribe" is correct, it is also plain to be seen that he is no far-I-see, for had he been the latter, he would have hesitated awhile before placing that communication in cold type. Another thing—he would not have forgotten the sound advice of the late Col. David Crockett, "Be sure you're right, then go ahead," and would have saved himself from ridicule. He says: "The 3's were called the 'Honey Bees,' by some;" here he is entirely wrong. This appellation belonged exclusively to a rival company, the Protection No. 5, then commanded by that popular fireman the late Henry Tisdale, and his assistant the late William Newton. He would also have remembered that the emblem of this company, which appeared on all their documents, was a bee-hive, with the motto "No Drones in Our Hive," also an imitation hive hanging over the entrance to their headquarters. The other title, "Light weight firemen" the writer never heard used, but he often heard them called "M. P's" "men of property," &c., by those jealous of their popularity, and by others who had applied for admission to their ranks and had failed by being black-balled. Everybody could not gain admission. It was a select organization. "Third Row," may be all right in his legs and arms, we hope he is, and notwithstanding his dislike of the quotation "the sere and yellow leaf," he has evidently reached there as his loss of memory proves. He is no longer a "cygnet," and he should submit to the inevitable with a better grace. The name of his favorite "mashecn" he seems also to have forgotten. It was "Daniel U. Boone," and was so called out of respect to the memory of one of its favorite officers.

The writer acknowledges two unintentional errors which appeared in the last MERCURY, and regrets them. One of them was placing an asterisk against the name of Thomas P. Newton who, as he has since been informed, is "hale and hearty," in the New York house of Park & Tilford. The other is in failing to place one against the name of William H. Taber, who died several years ago. This last was occasioned by a confounding of him with his brother Edward, who was also a member of the company and who still lives.

C. L. S.

Y. M. C. A. Convention.

The convention of Young Men's Christian Associations of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, which closed a three days' session in Newport on Sunday evening last, proved a most gratifying success and much good is believed to have been accomplished. "A Business Man's View of Association Work" was the title of the first address at Saturday morning's session. Mr. A. B. McCrillis of Providence was the business man. The convention requested him to prepare a paper upon the subject for publication. "Association Work" was briefly explained by Mr. A. M. Kimber of Newport; and "The Use of Secular Agencies" was discussed by W. H. Smith of Chelsea, G. S. Avery of Boston, R. M. Armstrong of Boston, W. E. Lougee of New Bedford and A. J. Smith of Somerville.

In the afternoon, the discussion on "How Can Ladies Best Assist?" was by W. E. Lougee of New Bedford, president of the convention; W. H. Smith, general secretary; R. M. Armstrong of Chelsea and others.

Sunday evening delegates were assigned to the several churches until 9 o'clock when a farewell service was held at the Central Baptist Church.

Mr. Philip S. Taggart and family have returned to their Broadway cottage for the season.

Mrs. C. Nicholas Beach, of Newport and Hartford, has been in town this week.

Marriages.

In Jamestown, 2d inst., by Rev. G. B. Smith, Adolphus C. Knowles to Margaret Anthony, all of Jamestown.

Deaths.

In this city, 29th ult., Christopher Saunders, son of William and Charlotte Druw, aged 6 months.

In this city, 30th ult., Catharine, widow of the late John King, aged 63 years.

At Colorado Springs, 5th inst., Carrie Marshall, daughter of Anthony and Laura Stewart, of Newport.

In Jamestown, 3d inst., Phoebe, wife of John Howland, aged 64 years.

Funeral from her late residence, Walcott avenue, Jamestown, this (Saturday) afternoon at 2 o'clock. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

In East Stoughton, 5th inst., Charles Lawton, a native of Portsmouth, R. I., in the 78th year of his age.

In Attleboro', A. Estelle, wife of George L. Hilson, and daughter of the late Pliny and Beriah Bosworth, in her 44th year.

In Providence, 29th ult., Sarah C., widow of John N. Spalding, 64; 29th, Nelson Chace, 69; 1st inst., Thomas Campbell, 76; 2d, Edward Mulligan, 68; 4th, Patrick Burns, 83.

In Valley Falls, 4th inst., Sarah A., widow of Clark Lawton, aged 82 years.

In Central Falls, 2d inst., Myra A., wife of Henry F. Steere, aged 57 years.

In Crompton, 2d inst., Alby Watson, aged 77 years.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

MAY 1887.	STANDARD TIME.				
	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises	High water Morn	High water Eve
7 Sat	4 51	7 2	7 34	7 30	7 50
8 Sun	4 50	7 3	8 24	8 23	8 45
9 Mon	4 49	7 4	9 28	9 12	9 39
10 Tues	4 48	7 5	10 27	10 05	10 15
11 Wed	4 47	7 6	11 19	10 56	11 06
12 Thurs	4 46	7 7	moon	11 43	11 47
13 Fri	4 45	7 8	0 4	.....	12 40

Full Moon, 7th day, 9h. 1m., morning.
Last Quarter, 14th day, 3h. 17m., morning.
New Moon, 22d day, 6h. 5m., evening.
First Quarter, 30th day, 0h. 20m., morning.

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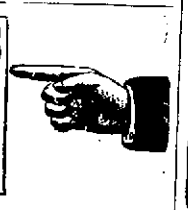

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Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing
SICK
Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured
HEAD
Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head
ACHE
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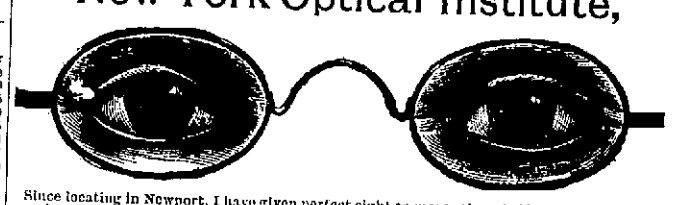

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CAPITAL NOTES.

Cabinet Officers Enthusiastic Over their Southern Trip—Great Preparations for the National Drill—Washington Monument Work—Arranging the Grant Relics at the National Museum.

(From Our Own Correspondent)

WASHINGTON, May 2, 1887.

The Cabinet officers are enthusiastic in praise of their Southern trip to attend the unveiling of the Calhoun statue. The orator of the occasion, Secretary Lamar, has been afflicted with neuralgic ailments since his return, but he is none the less charmed with the centre of the earthquakes and its people. To some of the party Charleston was an old acquaintance, but with the Postmaster General, Secretary of the Treasury, and Senator Voorhees it was a first visit and they fell fairly in love with the delicious atmosphere, royal hospitality and fine people of the old city. Mr. Vilas remarked that he was prepared to find very superior people in that aristocratic old Southern stronghold, but that he was quite surprised to find such a general high tone prevailing among a large portion of the population.

Equally delighted with the National Capital will be the thousands of visitors who will flock here during the present month. Of course the crowds of strangers from every part of the United States will expect no hospitable favors such as were heaped in profusion on the distinguished Charleston guests. They will have to look out sharply for their own breakfasts and lunches and dinners and beds. But they will see the most beautiful city in the world in the month of flowers, and they can have a glorious time in many ways, for Washington is more than "a thing of beauty." It is by far the most interesting city in America, as well.

It is to be regretted that the elevator in the Washington Monument will not be in active operation during the National Drill, when so many sightseers will be in the city. But instead of being lifted rapidly through the shaft they will be compelled to tramp up and down five hundred feet of iron stairway by the light of candles held by themselves. The arrangements are complete for lighting the interior of the Monument, with seventy-five incandescent electric lights, with which the effect is very striking. The electric lighting plant was provided for by the appropriation for completing the Monument, as was also the elevator, but there is need of more Congressional legislation and another appropriation before either can be put into regular operation.

The Monument was lighted at its dedication, but few persons knew it, as but few entered the Monument on that occasion. Since then it has only been lighted for testing purposes, and once when in honor of Mrs. Cleveland, who made a trip to the top. The lights are at the stairway landings, and are fastened to brackets extending from the iron framework in the centre of the shaft. The effect is very striking as one looks up the shaft from the bottom and sees these brilliant lights on alternate sides, extending all the way to the top, and brilliantly illuminating the entire interior of the structure.

Workmen have placed the memorial stones in the panels prepared for them in the interior of the Monument, all the way up, and the inscriptions on them show with perfect distinctness in the electric lights. When some of the cement was taken out in fitting in some of these stones, it was found to be as solid as the marble surrounding it. Curiosity seekers think they ought not leave Washington without having been to the top of the highest structure in the world built by the hands of man, and although the past winter was unusually inclement and unsuitable for such an excursion, about two thousand people trudged up the winding stairway to its dizzy height during each month.

They have been very busy at the National Museum during the week trying to get the Grant relics placed on exhibition before the National Drill begins. The task is nearly completed, and the cases already exhibited have attracted much notice. Five cases will contain the whole collection except the paintings and large objects which can not be put into cases. Many of these articles are souvenirs of Gen. Grant's trip around the world. There is a splendid collection of old Japanese coins of huge size valued at $5,000. There are swords, gold headed canes, caskets, medallions, rare woods, silver plate and sparkling gems which vie with each other to attract the eye. There are invitation cards, menu cards, reminders of entertainments given in his honor, embossed on gold plates. One invitation to a masked ball given at San Francisco, upon Gen. Grant's arrival in that city, on his return from his famous tour, is engraved on solid gold, and was enclosed in a silver envelop with the addressed engraved upon it. In the right hand corner is a two cent stamp, return to, etc. There is a casket carved from the wood of Shakspeare's mulbury tree, and many other articles that have a value by association.

SCRIBO.

You can't afford to laugh dear girls,
Unless your teeth are white as pearls—
Unless your mouth is pink and sweet,
And your two lips in rosebuds meet;
And you cannot supply this want,
But through the use of SOZODONT!

Laughter Lends a Charm

To beauty, when it discloses a pretty set of teeth. Whiteness, when nature has supplied this element of loveliness, may be retained through life, by using the fragrant SOZODONT.

SPALDING GLUE is like wit: a good thing well applied.

SANATINE.—Just from the West, Mexico, and Southern California, the land of eternal sunshine, oranges, raisins, apricots and generous wine. The Italy of America. From this generous soil is plucked the life-giving plants, composing Sanatine, for the Blood, Kidney, Liver and Blood.

A CARD.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a receipt that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the REV. JOSEPH T. INMAN, *Station D, New York City.*

A. C. Titus & Co's Column

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GOING FAST!

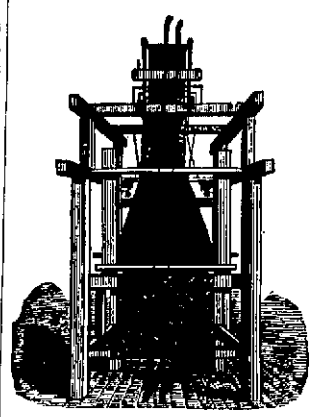
SALES UNPRECEDENTED!

OUR IMMENSE STOCK,

OUR ELEGANT ASSORTMENT,

Our REASONABLE PRICES,

Are doing the business, securing for us many new customers. We are actually having a real Boom in our Carpet trade.



The stylish patterns and elegant colorings we show in such goods as the

BIGELOW & LOWELL

Body Brussels,

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TAPESTRIES,

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—AND—

3-PLYS,

are not easily passed by by those in search of fine carpets. We have

ART SQUARES, STRAW MATTING, NARROW and SHEET OIL CLOTHS and LINOLEUMS

In abundance. Large assortment of styles and grades are moving the goods rapidly at the

Housefurnishing Emporium

—OF—

A. C. TITUS

& CO.

Miscellaneous.

DOMESTIC

PAPER FASHIONS

—FOR—

SPRING.

Large and Small Catalogues, and the May papers just received. Subscriptions received for the

DOMESTIC MONTHLY,

the cheapest Magazine published, at

146 THAMES STREET.

D. L. Cummings,

WATCHMAKER and JEWELER.

OPERA HOUSE.

TUESDAY, MAY 10.

The Representative Irish Comedian,

W. * J. * SCANLAN,

—PEEK—A—BOO.—

Under the management of

AUGUSTUS PITOU.

In the greatest of all Irish plays,

Shane-na-Lawn.

By J. C. Roach and J. Amory Knox (Texas Siftings). An Irish Comedy Love Story, illustrating life in Ireland in 1790, under the Grattan Parliament. One of the happiest epochs of Irish History. Costumes historically correct.

Hear Scanlan's New Songs.

Written by him during his late tour in Ireland. "Gathering the Myrtle with Mary," suggested by his meeting with a lovely Irish girl, who escorted him as a guide through the Gap of Dunloe.

"Why Paddy is always poor."

"Remember, boy, you're Irish," and all the old favorites, including his world famous "Peek-a-Boo."

Thursday, May 12, Claire Scott.

Forrest F. Tebbetts,

NEW CLOAK STORE,

99 Westminster Street,

Butler Exchange,

Providence, R. I.

THE BEST YET.

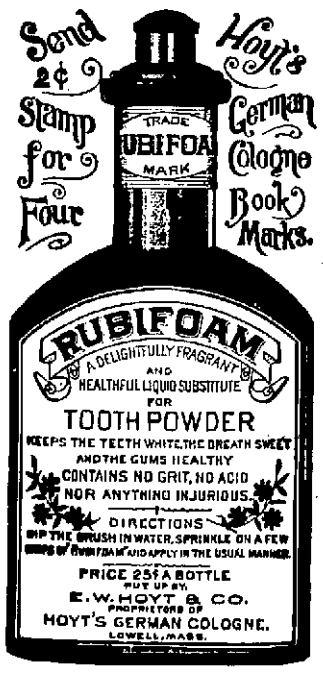
We have closed the entire line of single piece garments from two of the largest Cloak Manufacturers in New York City. These two lots include 697 pieces and will be offered from 25 to 50 per cent.

Less Than Earlier Prices.

They are all the very latest and best styles in silk, beaded and cloth wraps, jackets, newmarkets, raglans, children's cloaks, infants' jackets and newmarkets. Every lady wishing an outside garment for herself or family should not fail to examine this assortment of cloaks.

We have secured more salespeople and we can now wait upon all customers promptly and to their entire satisfaction. Come early in the morning, we are less crowded.

Jack, the Great White Bear, still shows where Tebbett's Great Cloak Store is.



Miscellaneous.

National Bank of Rhode Island of Newport.

AT A REGULAR MEETING of the Director of this bank, held this instant, Frederick Tompkins was unanimously elected President, to fill the vacancy caused by the decease of William A. Clarke, Esq.

T. P. PECKHAM, Cashier.

April 16, 1887. 4-23

—AT—

HAZARD & HORTON'S, 43 Church St.,

You can find a nice line of Rattan Rockers and Chairs, Fancy Tables, Wall Cabinets and Stands. Also a large assortment of Writing Desks, Easels, and Chairs of almost every description. We also have a nice line of Chamber Suits, and Upholstered Furniture, Chiffoniers, Sideboards, Spring Beds, Hair Mattresses, and the best Woven Wire Mattresses in the market. We carry at all times a nice line of the latest patterns of Furniture Coverings in Tapestry, Plush, Velours, etc., and upholster and repair all kind of Furniture at short notice. Hair Mattresses and best quality of Feather Pillows and fine Furniture made to order.

GRANITE WORKS!

GRANITE MONUMENTS and Head-Stones Hammered and Polished Work of every description, Connecticut, Westerly, Quincy, and all New England Granite, and every variety of Granite Stone Cutting. Cemetery Lots Inclosed at short notice. All work guaranteed First-Class. Fine Lot of First-Class North River Blue Stone Flagging of all sizes. Steps, Sills and Lintels Quarry-Dressed, Rubbed or Hammered. Rubbed Hearth-Stones, Chimney Lintels and Chimney Caps. Rubbed Platform and Coping of all Sizes, in Granite or Blue Stone. Well and Cistern Covers.

P. McGOWAN,

—PRACTICAL GRANITE CUTTER.—

Sherman's Wharf, next South of Long Wharf

STAFFORD BRYER,

DEALER IN

FURNITURE, WALL PAPER and HOUSEHOLD DECORATIONS.

SEE THE

GOLD PAPERS FOR 25C.

156 Thames Street,

NEWPORT, R. I.

CLOTHING!!

CLOTHING!

Already received. A new line of

MEN'S AND YOUTHS'

Spring Clothing

—IN—

WHIPCORDS, PLAIN and FANCY CASSIMERS and CHEVIOT SUITS,

Both in Sacks and 4-button cutaways.

Spring Overcoats.

Our line of Spring Overcoats beats anything we ever offered before; the assortment is larger, the styles better and the prices lower. In sizes from the boy of five years to the full-grown man.

J. E. Seabury,

218 & 220 Thames-st.

PIANOS

TO RENT

For the Season.

A Large Stock to Select from.

FINE STATIONERY,

FINE LINEN PAPER,

CREAM WOVE AND LAID, AT

30c. PER LB.

Agency for the Mason & Hamlin Organs.

John Rogers,

210 THAMES ST

SMITH AMERICAN ORGAN & PIANO CO.

BOSTON, MASS.

Established 35 years. Everywhere recognized as standard Instruments. New and elegant designs. Fully Warranted. Catalogues free.

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Miscellaneous.

Wishing to reduce my stock of

OVERCOATS

—AND—

Winter * Suits

before taking stock, March 1st, I will sell them at a great reduction from former prices.

JAMES P. TAYLOR,

189 THAMES STREET.

The Light Running Domestic,

The most reliable Machine made.

F. S. WAITE

Agent, 293 Thames street.

Butterick's Patterns for May,

F. S. WAITE, Agent, 293 Thames St.

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Lewando's French Dye House.

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DRY AND FANCY GOODS,

F. S. WAITE,

293 * Thames * St.

Church's Fertilizer.

This valuable Fertilizer will be delivered this year from the following places in Portsmouth.

Post Office, Newtown,
Jonathan A. Sisson's,
James Sweet's, West Road,

And the above named gentlemen will act as agents for its sale.

L. D. TALLMAN,

2-5-4m **Agent.**

NOTICE.

Persons making a collection of old china would do well to call at Aquidneck Hall and see the large lot offered at private sale.

Sales of Furniture every Thursday at 10 o'clock.

Goods received for sale every day from 8 o'clock A. M. till 5.30 P. M.

It is very fashionable to call and see the museum of goods for sale at Aquidneck Hall every Thursday at 10 o'clock A. M.

Very truly yours,
THOS. BURLINGHAM.

4-16

HESPERUS!

A chemical compound which instantly removes all oxides, and polishes

GOLD, SILVER, NICKEL, BRASS, PLATE GLASS, MIRRORS, SILVER-PLATED WARE.

No acid. No rubbing required. Time and Labor saved. No wear to the articles on which it is used. Ask for HESPERUS. Take no other. One trial will convince the most sceptical. Prepared by

Thos. J. Weaver, 289 Broadway,

NEWPORT, R. I.

2-26

CARPETS,

OIL CLOTHS,

Wall Papers,

WINDOW SHADES,

CURTAIN POLES,

DRAPERY MATERIALS,

—AND—

FURNITURE COVERINGS

Also a large line of

ENGLISH WOODSTOCK CARPETS

—AND—

RUGS and MATS.

W. C. Cozzens & Co.,

138 Thames St.

Miscellaneous.

February Sales

—AT—

Clarke's News Depot,

BACK NUMBERS OF

HARPER'S BAZAAR,

LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED,

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PUCK, LIFE, &C.,

AT 25c. a bundle.

Also a few copies of the Christmas No. London News, at 25c. per copy. At

Clarke's News Depot.

A Blessing in Every Family.

PATENT

Chamber Pail and Water Closet

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For Sanitary Purposes. Among its chief recommendations are the combined Odorless and Air-Tight Covers. No family can afford to be without one, as they are portable and can be used to great advantage in every household.

GALVANIZED IRON,

ONLY $1.00.

Over 400 now in use in this city.

Walsh Bros.

222 THAMES ST.,

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STOCKBRIDGE MANURES

PRICE REDUCED.

SEED OATS

VERY HANDSOME.

Grass Seeds

BEST QUALITY.

Call and see quality and get prices.

A. A. BARKER,

162 and 164 Broadway,

NEWPORT, R. I.

The people who have been disappointed in the results obtained from the use of COCOA WINES, BEEF WINE and IRON, or the so called EMULSION of COD LIVER OIL, should use

CHERRY MALT PHOSPHITES,

a combination of Wild Cherry, Extract of Malt and the Hypophosphites.

CHERRY MALT acts on the Stomach and Liver, increasing the appetite, assisting digestion, thereby making it applicable for Dyspepsia, in its various forms; Loss of Appetite, Headache, Insomnia, General Debility, Want of Vitality, Nervous Prostration, Consumption, etc. If your druggist does not keep it, send $1 for one bottle or $5 for six bottles. Express paid.

LIEBIG PHARMACAL CO.,
78 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

Sold by all druggists.

Eddy's Refrigerators

ARE THE

B*E*S*T.

A large assortment of all sizes and styles now in store and for sale at reasonable prices by the manufacturer's SOLE AGENT for Newport,

W. K. COVELL, Jr.,

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Dealer in choice Housefurnishing goods.

Miscellaneous.

CHESTNUT POSTS AND TIMBER.

A large quantity of Chestnut posts and timber of every description for sale by

E WEEDEN, East Greenwich, R. I.

4-16-3w

REMOVAL.

W. C. STODDARD, Dentist,

Has removed to rooms over National Exchange Bank, 36 Washington Square, near State House.

E. * F. * COOPER,

105 *THAMES STREET,*

PHOTOGRAPHIC STUDIO,

where all kinds of Photographs, Crayon, India Ink, Pastel, Oil and Water Colors can be had. Call and examine specimens of work.

WM. H. ASHLEY & Co.,

Reliable, One Price Clothiers of Fall River are showing large lines of Men's, Young Men's, Boys' and Children's

SPRING AND SUMMER

* CLOTHING, *

At prices generally lower than can be found elsewhere. Pleased to have you visit us.

WM. H. ASHLEY & CO.,

No 20 South Main Street,

51 Second Street, Borden's Block

Fall River, Mass.

NOTICE.

REVERE * MARKET.

THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a co-partnership under the name of M. J. Perkins & Son for the carrying on of the meat business at the old stand formerly occupied by M. J. Perkins, where can be found at all times a good supply of

Beef, Pork, Mutton, Lamb and Poultry. Vegetables, Fruit and Game in their season.

M. J. PERKINS & SON, 104 Spring-st.

April 11, 1887. 4-16-3m

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CANADA HARDWOOD ASHES

UNLEACHED

In car loads, 14 to 17 tons. This being our only business, our long experience enables us to *guarantee the quality* to be the *best*. Price and pamphlet sent on application.

JOHN B. DEBLOIS,

No. 2 Broadway, Newport, R. I.,

Is our authorized agent for these ashes in this city and vicinity.

MUNROE, JUDSON & STROUP,
32 Arcade Block, Oswego, N. Y.
Importers.

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* BENNETT, *

NEAR BOSTON STORE.

SPRING * OVERCOATS

AT ALL PRICES.

$5 to $20.

Elegant line of

STIFF HATS,

Made to my order by Melville Co., of N. Y.

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Hospital Trust Co.

Office 60 South Main Street.

Open from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
PROVIDENCE, R. I.

CAPITAL $800,000.

PAYS *interest on* DEPOSITS, *subject to checks at sight;*

MONEYS loaned on REAL ESTATE or other satisfactory security.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND LETTERS OF CREDIT furnished available in all parts of the world.

All business transacted by Trust Companies attended to by this Company.

All information furnished at this Company's office.

The TRUST COMPANY is by law empowered to act as Executor, Administrator, Guardian, or Receiver, *in the settlement of estates*, and Probate Courts are authorized to appoint it in these capacities.

Executors, Administrators, Receivers, &c. who deposit their funds with the Company, *are exempted by law from all personal responsibility.*

Directors.—Amos C. Barstow, Zechariah Chafee, Christopher Lippitt, Samuel M. Noyes, Royal C. Taft, Robert H. I. Goddard, G. W. R. Matteson, S. S. Sprague, William D. Ely, Robert I. Gammell, William Binney, William B. Weeden, Rowland Hazard, Edward D. Pearce, Jr., Henry J. Steere, Horatio N. Campbell, Robert Knight, John W. Danielson, Herbert J. Wells, and John C. Pegram.

HERBERT J. WELLS, President.
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CHRISTMAS PRESENTS

—FOR—

GENTLEMEN.

SMOKING SETS,

CIGAR CASES,

MEERSCHAUM PIPES,

CIGAR TUBES,

SMALL BOXES OF

HAVANA AND DOMESTIC

Cigars,

Suitable for presents. Call and examine.

J. D. Richardson & Co.

306 Thames Street,

Opp. Post Office.

Farm and Family

The Horse of Antiquity.

The horse is probably more universally distributed over the earth than any other domestic animal, his beauty, speed, strength and sagacity having connected him with almost all the purposes of life. Under the influence of climate, food, breeding and the different kinds of work to which he has been put, he differs greatly in form, size and appearance; but from the ponderous cart horse and the fiery thorough-bred down to the diminutive Shetland pony there is sufficient similarity of form and character to indicate a common origin.

The horse is thought to have existed first in a wild state in some parts of Africa and Asia and has been used as a domestic animal from a very remote period. He is mentioned in Genesis as being in harness when Joseph conveyed the remains of his father from Egypt to Canaan, and had probably been in use in Egypt a long time. From that date horses were probably used to some extent by the Israelites. But though the prophet Jeremiah says "Harness the horses and get up, ye horsemen"—excellent advice—they do not appear to have come into very general use. The horse of that period was an animal of war and pleasure. Much use of them, indeed, seems to have been discouraged by the law of Moses as it is expressly forbidden for any king to multiply horses, coupled with the command not to multiply, wives. The reason for the first restriction is not given, neither do we know why the two subjects were mentioned together. Perhaps the old saying, that men who are fond of horses are fond of the fair sex, may have had its origin in this law. It is a saying, by the way, which I am not disposed to dispute for I believe the man who has sufficient intellect to appreciate a fine horse, generally knows enough to appreciate a fine woman. And it goes without saying, that, just as there are men so depraved as to have no fondness for horses, so there are men—so-called—who have very little liking or admiration for women.

Solomon, whose tastes were rather gorgeous, and who seems to have had a *penchant* for both these forbidden luxuries, broke over this law and carried on a great trade in horses, having them brought from Egypt in large numbers. Either horses were plenty in those days or money was scarce for it is mentioned as evidence of his greatness that he purchased a horse for one hundred and fifty shekels of silver, which would be about ninety dollars in our money. From the fact that all Oriental horses are similar in their general characteristics, and that the Arabs claim that their horses are descended from Zad-el-Rakeb, a stallion which Solomon presented to their tribe, these horses were probably similar to the Arabian of the present day.

Horses were used by the ancient Romans, and the poet Virgil, along with much other advice on farming matters, has left valuable hints in regard to their breeding and management. The agricultural writings of the old Romans are singularly practical, and the modern farmer, with only their books to guide him might successfully manage his farm, garden and live stock. The society for the prevention of cruelty to animals would probably be after him however, if he followed *all* of their directions—the advice, for instance, of that elegant heathen Columella, who recommends that the legs of young pigeons be broken in order that they may be crammed the more quickly. Such practices belonged naturally to a period when ladies delighted to spend the afternoon watching gladiators cut and slash one another to pieces and then go home, [the ladies, not the gladiators] to a supper of larks tongues, thrushes fatted in the dark, or some similar dainty. But the arena presented other and brighter scenes than gladiatorial contests. The chariot races of that period were no trifling affairs, they called for great skill in the drivers and were attended with a good deal of danger as well as excitement, and it is safe to say that they probably excited even more interest than the soul-stirring performances on the Aquidneck Agricultural societys track.

During the occupation of England by the Romans, large numbers of Roman horses were carried to that country. Horses were already plentiful in England however and the ancient Britons were expert in their use. Evidence indicates that these horses were first introduced from Gaul. The Roman horse was crossed upon the British to some extent and afterward importations were made from the continent which improved the breed considerably. Thus early was shown in the British people that desire to improve their stock which reached its climax in the production of the modern thoroughbred which is nothing more nor less than an improved Arabian. But the causes and steps which led to this result extend over a long period of time and may form the subject of a future sketch.

D. B.

Portsmouth, R. I., April 30, 1887.

Pruning Trees.

We prune our trees in order to promote or preserve their beautiful proportions and better adapt them for the purposes for which we desire them; also to rid them of broken or diseased branches, or throw their strength into the production of wood or fruit, as the case may be desirable. Cut out the wind-broken or shivered limbs, shorten those that are disproportionately long and likely to be broken by wind or snow-storms, cut away all branches that encroach upon road or pathway, and here and there in young trees thin out crooked, crossing, or superabundant branches. Old trees seldom need thinning. But be merciful! Don't prune a tree unmeaningly; the less pruning you can get along with, the better. In all your operations use clean, sharp tools and make clean cuts. Don't leave snags or butts either in the case of small twigs or big branches, but cut right back to an eye, fork or stem. If you don't the snag will die back any way, become a disfigurement and often carry disease to adjacent parts.

The best time for pruning trees depends on circumstances. In summer when the trees are in full leaf we cannot very well see how best to thin the head and give it the best symmetrical form, hence we often shirk that duty till fall. But in cases where big limbs are to be removed, summer is to be preferred, as large wounds made then heal over more quickly than do those made in winter. In winter we cannot well distinguish all the dead branches in our tree tops, hence that is better attended to when the tree is in full leaf. In summer we don't want to litter up our gardens by pruning trees, hence delay it till winter. In winter it is too cold to be agreeable to spend much time among the tree tops, and in spring we are too busy with other duties to go tree-pruning. All points considered, I am inclined to favor the fall as the best time, at least the most convenient for the operation. In hard, frosty weather our tools are too brittle and we cannot make clean cuts; and many trees, yellowwood and maples, for instance, bleed severely when pruned in spring even as early as February. But I never knew a tree to "bleed to death."

Don't prune evergreens in winter. And don't prune somewhat tender trees or shrubs of any kind sooner than just immediately before summer sets in. This enables you to see the extent, if any, of the injury caused by the severity of the winter, which you cannot cut into living wood.

But we often find among trees around houses and in gardens that the pruning most needed is not the thinning of the branches but the thinning of the trees themselves. If your trees are too thick, cut out the least desirable ones, and give the good ones a better chance for life.—[Rural New Yorker.

Manuring in the Hill.

All kinds of vines are benefitted by manuring in the hill, besides the amount applied broadcast to the soil. But manuring in the hill needs to be done with discretion, or it will do more harm than good. Vines are enormous consumers of moisture, and with free bearers are more apt to suffer from drying out in midsummer than any other cause. A forkful of coarse, strawy manure in dry times makes the hill over it dryer than ever. No straw or litter of any kind should be put under seeds of any kind in large quantity. Partly fermented manure mixed with under soil, and thoroughly compacted by treading down, will attract moisture and be a reservoir from which the plant above may draw. One difficulty in applying manure in the hill is that it is thrown in too loosely and the soil is not compacted around it.

Don't Undervalue the Boy.

Too many men make their boys feel that they are of little or no account while they are boys. Lay a responsibility on a boy, and he will meet it in a manful spirit. On no account ignore their disposition to investigate. Help them to understand things. Encourage them to know what they are about. We are too apt to treat a boy's seeking after knowledge as mere idle curiosity. "Don't ask questions," is poor advice to boys. If you do not explain puzzling things to them, you oblige them to make many experiments before they find out, and though experimental knowledge is best, in one sense, in another it is not, for that which can be explained clearly, does not need experimenting with. If the principle involved is understood, there is no further trouble, and the boy can go ahead intelligently.

Do not wait for the boy to grow up before you begin to treat him as an equal. A proper amount of confidence, and words of encouragement and advice, and giving him to understand that you trust him in many ways, helps to make a man of him long before he is a man either in stature or in years.—[American Agriculturist.

Agricultural Notes and Hints.

Potatoes may be chilled in a cold cellar or while being transported in winter enough to prevent them from sprouting and yet not enough to injure them for the table. Potatoes chilled enough to destroy the eyes may be kept for table use longer than unchilled ones, as they waste no vitality in growing useless sprouts. It is a nice thing to chill them exactly to the safe point but we would not recommend it for extensive practice.

A good garden, well supplied with choice varieties of vegetables and fruits, is one of the greatest luxuries of the farm and household. There is no farmer but can afford to have just such a garden; no farmer can afford to be without one. A good garden and a good cow will go a long way toward supplying the table with good, wholesome food for the family.

At this season of the year stock must be well cared for. We have had a long, cold winter, and while it has not been an unusually severe one on sheltered stock, the possible weather between now and the coming of grass may be, hence the necessity of extra care and food from now until it can be turned into pastures.

The Country Gentleman figures out the cost of feeding a cow for a year at forty-six dollars, during which time a good cow ought to produce two hundred and fifty pounds of butter. The market price of the butter will determine whether butter making is profitable or not.

Build a proper hen house, including a comfortable roosting place, and keep it clean. It will pay fully as well for its cost as any other farm building.

There is always a fair demand for the best products of the soil, and when they are obtained by skillful management there is also a fair margin of profit.

If the farmers of this country realized the danger that lies in the path of ignorance, they would be concerned about the future.

The best systems of cropping are invariably those which call for the most thorough preparations of the soil.

Recipes for the Table.

MUSH ROLLS.—Take any cold mush made of cornmeal, oatmeal or hominy, and knead into enough graham flour, not too coarse, to form a dough just stiff enough to handle with plenty of flour, make into rolls from three to four inches long and nearly an inch thick, then bake in a hot oven from thirty to forty minutes; this bread is best eaten when warm.

WHEATEN GEMS.—Stir into ice-cold water enough coarse graham flour, unsifted, to make rather a stiff batter; two parts water to three of flour are the correct proportions; beat vigorously and drop into hot gem pans. Set them on top of the stove until well heated, and fill them not quite even full; bake in a very hot oven from thirty to forty minutes.

COLD LEMON PUDDING.—One-half box of gelatine soaked in four tablespoonfuls of water for ten minutes; add a pint of boiling water, juice of two lemons, one cup of sugar. Strain and set away to cool. When cold stir in the whites of three well-beaten eggs. A thin boiled custard of thick cream may be used to pour over the pudding.

OMELET.—Beat the yolks and the whites of the eggs separately; melt a tablespoonful of butter in a teacup of warm milk, to which add gradually a tablespoonful of flour, a little salt and pepper; add the yolks of the eggs and then add the whites. Bake immediately in a flat pan greased with butter.

CREAM TARTAR DOUGHNUTS.—One egg, one cup of sugar, one large cup of milk, a piece of butter, not quite as large as an egg, one teaspoonful soda, two teaspoonfuls cream of tartar, a little salt and ginger. Flour sufficient to mold and roll out. Fry in hot lard.

PREPARED MUSTARD.—Take two tablespoonfuls of brown mustard, one tablespoonful of brown sugar, and add salt and vinegar to taste. French mustard is prepared by boiling it and mixing with oil, salt and a dash of sugar.

A NICE BREAKFAST DISH.—Salt the whites of eggs while beaten to a stiff broth, then spread on a platter. Place the yolks at regular distances apart in cavities made in the beaten whites and bake till brown.

Hints to Housekeepers.

Clean lamp chimneys by holding them over the spout of a teakettle full of boiling water, then wipe with a clean cloth. It will make them beautifully clear.

Never put milk, fat or any oily substance into the ear for relief of pain, for they soon become rancid and tend to incite inflammation. Simple warm water will answer the purpose better than anything else.

A piece of pointed whalebone or pine wood is nice to clean out corners. Wash your windows with sponge and polish with tissue paper.

It is said if feather beds and pillows be left out in a drenching rain every spring, and afterwards exposed to the sun and air on every side until dry, they will be much freshened and lightened.

White paint that has become discolored may be nicely cleaned by using a little whiting in the water while washing.

Never wet the hair if you have any tendency to deafness; wear an oiled-silk cap when bathing, and refrain from diving.

Keep cut flowers fresh for several days by filling a vase with clean sand, to which is added a liberal supply of powdered charcoal. Imbed the stems of the bouquet in this, and water occasionally.

If salt is sprinkled around the edges of a carpet when on the floor, it will keep away moths.

Silver becoming black may be avoided by keeping that which is not often used in canton flannel bags, with small bags about the size of a thimble filled with bits of gum-camphor packed in around the articles.

Pieces of toilet soap that have become too small for convenient handling may be utilized by making a small flannel bag, leaving the top open, and into this putting the pieces of soap as they accumulate. When it is full sew over the the top and you have a nice accessory for your bath-tub.

For mildew, pour a quart of boiling water on an ounce of chloride of lime. When it is dissolved add three quarts of cold water. Into this put the garment, and let it soak twelve hours. If not very bad the spots will come out in less time.

Rubber rings such as are used on fruit cans often become hard and brittle. They can be restored by letting them lie in water in which you have put a little ammonia. Mix in this proportion: One part ammonia and two parts water. Sometimes they do not need to lie in this more than five minutes, but frequently a half-hour is needed to restore their elasticity.

In heart disease special treatment should be avoided as much as possible. General toning up of the system, cheerfulness and avoidance of strong excitement of every kind are the surest of all remedies.

A nice way to freshen old fashioned silk, making it look like new surah, is to sponge it carefully with strong coffee. While damp, lay it wrong side up on an ironing board and place paper over it, then press with a warm iron. Be sure the coffee is perfectly settled until clear before using. This is also good to freshen black lace, cashmere, ribbon and alpaca.

Saleratus is excellent for removing grease from woodwork which has not been painted. Spread thickly over the grease spots, moisten, and after it has remained a half-hour wash off with tepid soap suds.

To make a good liquid glue, put one ounce of borax into a pint of boiling water, add two ounces of shellac and boil until the shellac is dissolved. Bottle for use.

Fashion's Fancies.

An autumn vine-leaf pin, in which the brilliant blending colors of nature were reproduced, was recently displayed.

A pretty rather and unique dinner dress has a bodice and plaited panel of burnt sienna and gold-color brocade, the drapery of corn-colored faille, the chemisette of cream-colored lace, and a spray of brown leaves on the right side of the skirt and in the hair.

A very stylish dress is of biscuit and red striped silk. The overskirt is of geranium red glace silk, with fan-shaped plaiting of velvet. The side panel and bodice are of the stripe, the vest and sleeves of silk, with collar, cuffs and bows of velvet.

The single curved link chain bracelet with padlock attached, is a favorite.

Hoop-earrings are reviving in fine goods, and many new styles are now offered.

Japanese silk crapes will form the most dainty costumes for the coming summer for dress occasions.

The cocked hat is among the fashionable styles for summer wear. Plumes of medium length trim such a headgear, and nothing else is needed except a full rosette.

Fine Tuscans and Milan braids are to be generally worn the coming season and are more liked than the heavy serviceable English braids.

White ginghams of an exquisite, silky finish, have bars and stripes in colors, and are very stylish and dainty, being particularly appropriate for young girls' afternoon costumes for summer wear.

Plaid ribbon is a stylish trimming for spring hats. It is in heavy quality with picot edge and is made into tall bows such as were worn on the winter bonnets and hats.

The shepherd's plaid which appears as regularly as spring, is seen in all the familiar mixtures and in bright red and white as a novelty.

Why did the Women

of this country use over *thirteen million* cakes of Procter & Gamble's Lenox Soap in 1886?

Buy a cake of Lenox and you will soon understand why.

A Stenographer Turned with a Crank.

Professor Tainter, at the Bell Laboratory, recently gave a private exhibition of his curious invention, the graphophone. The machine is an improvement of the Edison phonograph. It is of the simplest construction, consisting, apparently, of a small brass cylinder and a couple of rubber bound wheels connecting with another smaller shaft and operated by a small balance wheel, with a thumb crank. On the larger cylinder or shaft is placed a close-fitting tube, covered with wax and paraffine. On the lower shaft, which is about four inches distant from and parallel with the other, is cut a fine screw thread. On this rests a gutta percha tube, the lower end fastened to a socket piece, which fits to the threads, the upper ends resting lightly on the wax cylinder. Close inspection shows that the upper end of the gutta percha tube has a small lancet-like knife, and this connects by fine silk thread with a vibrating diaphragm. To this diaphragm, which corresponds to the drum of the ear, is attached a speaking tube about a foot long, in the flaring end of which the operator talks.

As he speaks he turns the wheel, the cylinder revolves, and the threaded shaft carries the gutta percha lever along, the lancet cutting a fine thread in the wax corresponding with the spiral thread. The depth of the cutting is regulated by the force or the sound waves on the diaphragm through the thread connection. As soon as the operator has concluded speaking, the tube or receiver is removed and a sounding tube substituted. The lancet tube is set back at the beginning, the wheel turned and the knife running through the same lines of the wax gives back the same sounds.

The utility of the graphophone is its use as an amanuensis, doing away with a stenographic expert. The receiver may be a mere copyist. He or she sits in front of the instrument and writes out from it as fast or slow as the occasion and rapidity may require. The wax thread cut on the cylinder is a matrix, from which the sound can be taken at any time. The cylinder has a basis of paper and can be mailed and the talk produced anywhere from a similar machine. Newspaper dispatches may be dictated and taken from it by the telegraph operator without going through a stenographer and being written out. This machine is about as big as the early hand sewing machines that were fastened to a table.—[The Paper World.

Watches on an Atlantic Steamer.

The officers and sailors are divided into two watches, and keep watch and watch from the time of departure from one port till the time of arrival at the other. These watches are: First watch, from 8 P. M. till midnight; middle watch, from midnight till 4 A. M.; morning watch, from 4 A. M. till 8 A. M.; forenoon watch, from 8 A. M. till noon; afternoon watch, from noon till 4 P. M.; then come the dog watches, the first from 4 P. M. till 6 P. M.; the second from 6 P. M. till 8 P. M.; by this arrangement seven instead of six watches are made, the intention being to change the turn of the night watch every 24 hours. By the way, it was facetiously remarked by Theodore Hook that the term dog watch comes from these watches being "curtailed." The chief officer, third and fifth officers, and half the sailors are in one watch, (the port watch;) the second, fourth, and sixth officers and half the sailors make up the starboard watch. When the chief officer is on deck he is stationed on the bridge where the telegraphs to the engine room, wheelhouse, and other parts of the vessel are fixed; the third officer is on the lookout bridge, forward, and the fifth officer is at the gun attending to the steering of the ship; two of the sailors are stationed as far forward as possible as lookout men, one sailor is stationed at the crank hatch to pass an order to the engine room should anything go wrong with the telegraph to the engine room, and a quartermaster is stationed in the after wheelhouse to attend to the steering engine and also to look after the wheel chains; in thick weather the lookouts are doubled, and in heavy weather additional men are stationed in the after wheelhouse to put the brakes on the circle on the rudder head should anything go wrong with the wheel chains, steering engine, &c., in which case the hand steering-gear could be attached in less than a minute; the remaining part of the watch, under the boatswain, attend to making or shortening sail, washing decks, &c. When the starboard watch comes on deck the second officer relieves the chief officer, the fourth the third officer, and the sixth the fifth officer, the lookouts, &c., being relieved by members of the watch coming on duty. Every care and attention is paid by the officers and lookouts or it would be impossible to navigate ocean steamers as safely as is done. This routine is carried on from the beginning till the end of the passage, and through sunshine and darkness, storm and tempest, the only change is removing the lookout men from the fore end of the ship, where they might have a chance of being washed away, to the lookout bridge, or even to the main bridge, but this latter is only done in very bad weather.—[Good Words.

An Anecdote of Ristori.

Years ago, Madame Ristori was playing in the city of Madrid, in the Royal Theater. She had carried the audience away in the act by her great power. The curtain had fallen on the first act, an unusually long applause occurred. No one could understand her absence. The time came and passed when she could have resumed play. What was the meaning of her absence? As she was passing from the stage, in the wings stood a poor woman, who caught her garment.

"Madame," she said, "do you hear the bell now tolling?"

"Yes."

"That bell tolls for the death of my husband; he will die at sunrise to-morrow. Won't you," implored the woman, "plead for me? The queen sits in the box yonder."

The great tragedy queen went to the royal box and begged for the life of that man—a man that she had no particular interest in, but simply because he was going to die. Madame Ristori pleaded so well with the queen, that with a pencil she wrote his reprieve, and he was saved.

Meanwhile the truth had crept out among the audience, and when the curtain rose again, every person sprang to his feet.

Tears ran like rain, hats and handkerchiefs were waved, and shout after shout went up from the multitude.

Why was this applause? Not for the tragic queen, but for the woman infinitely greater—the woman that pleaded for a life, and not in vain.

Mrs. Goodweather—It must be dreadful to be buried prematurely. Mr. Goodweather—Oh, I don't know. I wouldn't worry, my dear. It won't happen to you. Mrs. Goodweather—well I hope not. Mr. Goodweather—No, love. You'll never be buried too soon.

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If the Liver becomes torpid, if the bowels are constipated, or if the stomach fails to perform its functions properly, use Ayer's Pills. They are invaluable.

For some years I was a victim to Liver Complaint, in consequence of which I suffered from General Debility and Indigestion. A few boxes of Ayer's Pills restored me to perfect health.—W. T. Brightner, Henderson, W. Va.

For years I have relied more upon Ayer's Pills than anything else, to

Regulate

my bowels. These Pills are mild in action, and do their work thoroughly. I have used them with good effect, in cases of Rheumatism, Kidney Trouble, and Dyspepsia.—G. F. Miller, Attleborough, Mass.

Ayer's Pills cured me of Stomach and Liver troubles, from which I had suffered for years. I consider them the best pills made, and would not be without them.—Morris Gates, Downsville, N. Y.

I was attacked with Bilious Fever, which was followed by jaundice, and was so dangerously ill that my friends despaired of my recovery. I commenced taking Ayer's Pills, and soon regained my customary strength and vigor.—John C. Pattison, Lowell, Nebraska.

Last spring I suffered greatly from a troublesome humor on my side. In spite of every effort to cure this eruption, it increased until the flesh became entirely raw. I was troubled, at the same time, with indigestion, and distressing pains in

The Bowels.

By the advice of a friend I began taking Ayer's Pills. In a short time I was free from pain, my food digested properly, the sores on my body commenced healing, and, in less than one month, I was cured.—Samuel D. White, Athens, Ga.

I have long used Ayer's Pills in my family, and believe them to be the best pills made.—S. C. Darden, Darden, Miss.

My wife and little girl were taken with Dysentery a few days ago, and I at once began giving them small doses of Ayer's Pills, thinking I would call a doctor if the disease became any worse. In a short time the bloody discharges stopped, the pain went away, and health was restored.—Theodore Ealing, Richmond, Va.

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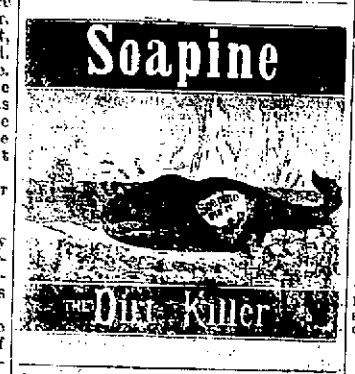

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A potent remedy for Indigestion, Acute and Atonic Dyspepsia, Chronic and Gastro Intestinal Catarrh, Vomiting in Pregnancy, Cholera Infantum, and in convalescence from Acute Diseases.

Over 5000 physicians have sent to us the most flattering opinions upon Digestylin as a remedy for all diseases arising from improper digestion.

For 20 years we have manufactured the Digestive Ferments expressly for PHYSICIANS' use, and for the past year DIGESTYLIN has been by them extensively prescribed, and today it stands without a rival as a digestive agent. It is not a secret remedy but a scientific preparation, the formula of which is plainly printed on each bottle. Its great DIGESTIVE POWER is created by a careful and proper treatment of the ferments in manufacture. It is very agreeable to the taste, and acceptable to the most delicate stomach. For the reliability of our statements we would respectfully refer to all Wholesale and Retail Druggists, and PHYSICIANS generally. Price $1. Sold by all druggists or

WM. F. KIDDER & CO.,
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,
83 John St., N. Y.

2-12

CENTRAL MARKET.

is always provided with the very best quality o

Fresh and Salt Beef, Pork, Veal Mutton, Lamb, Poultry, Ham, Pigs' Feet, Tripe, Etc., and Vegetables of all kinds in their Season.

George M. Hazard, Proprietor.

92 BROADWAY,

Consider Me, the plant says, "I sustain man. Know then how to plant, cultivate, and feed me; for, if you feed me, I will feed you." The Stockbridge Special Manures feed crops according to their special wants. BOWKER FERTILIZER CO.

Thirty Million herdsgrass plants, it is estimated, grow on an acre, well seeded. When 400 lbs. of Stockbridge Grass Manure is applied, each pound applied nourishes 75,000 grass plants; and yet it is so concentrated that it will increase the yield of hay from one to two tons. BOWKER FERTILIZER CO., Boston, Mass.

3 1-2 Tons of hay per acre has been raised by many a farmer with the Stockbridge Grass Manure. It is prepared from chemicals, and is applied on the surface, without any loss. Try it. BOWKER FERTILIZER CO., Boston and New York.

50 to 100 per cent. Profit. Mr. Hubbard, of Bridgewater, Mass., writes: "In half a dozen years' use of the Stockbridge Top Dressing, I have received a net profit of 50 to 100 per cent., according to amount applied, character of season, and condition of soil. At 800 lbs. per acre, it has produced effects plainly visible the third year." BOWKER FERTILIZER CO

Mr. Way, of Rockingham, Vt., writes: "The Stockbridge Grass Manure gave me two tons of hay per acre where only one grew before." He is a benefactor who can make two blades of grass grow where one grew before. BOWKER FERTILIZER CO.

Chemists tell us that plants will substitute soda for potash, and magnesia for lime; but, when forced to substitute, or to wait for plant food to be developed, an unhealthy condition is the result. The Stockbridge Special Manures produce healthy, vigorous crops. BOWKER FERTILIZER CO., Boston and New York.

1-4 pound of fertilizer is what each hill of corn gets when 1,000 lbs. of Stockbridge Corn Manure is applied to the acre; but it produces from 60 to 80 bushels of corn to the acre, because it is made for and *adapted* to the corn crop. BOWKER FERTILIZER CO.

Medicine.

A Common Cold

Is often the beginning of serious affections of the Throat, Bronchial Tubes, and Lungs. Therefore, the importance of early and effective treatment cannot be overestimated. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral may always be relied upon for the speedy cure of a Cold or Cough.

Last January I was attacked with a severe Cold, which, by neglect and frequent exposures, became worse, finally settling on my lungs. A terrible cough soon followed, accompanied by pains in the chest, from which I suffered intensely. After trying various remedies, without obtaining relief, I commenced taking Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and was

Speedily Cured.

I am satisfied that this remedy saved my life.—Jno. Webster, Pawtucket, R. I.

I contracted a severe cold, which suddenly developed into Pneumonia, presenting dangerous and obstinate symptoms. My physician at once ordered the use of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. His instructions were followed, and the result was a rapid and permanent cure.—H. E. Simpson, Rogers Prairie, Texas.

Two years ago I suffered from a severe Cold which settled on my Lungs. I consulted various physicians, and took the medicines they prescribed, but received only temporary relief. A friend induced me to try Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. After taking two bottles of this medicine I was cured. Since then I have given the Pectoral to my children, and consider it

The Best Remedy

for Colds, Coughs, and all Throat and Lung diseases, ever used in my family.—Robert Vanderpool, Meadville, Pa.

Some time ago I took a slight Cold, which, being neglected, grew worse, and settled on my lungs. I had a hacking cough, and was very weak. Those who knew me best considered my life to be in great danger. I continued to suffer until I commenced using Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Less than one bottle of this valuable medicine cured me, and I feel that I owe the preservation of my life to its curative powers.—Mrs. Ann Lockwood, Akron, New York.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is considered, here, the one great remedy for all diseases of the throat and lungs, and is more in demand than any other medicine of its class.—J. F. Roberts, Magnolia, Ark.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by Druggists. Price $1; six bottles, $5.

THE

WATCHSPRING

With sliding Detachable Springs. ☞ Better than Whalebone or Horn, ☜ and guaranteed never to break. Price, $1.25.

For sale by leading wholesale and retail establishments.

MAYER, STROUSE & CO.

412 Broadway, N. Y., Manufacturers.

Phineas C. Clark,

CARRIAGE AND WAGON MAKER.

A Large Assortment of

Express, Order and Farm Wagons

On hand. Call and examine them and get our prices. First class repairing, painting and varnishing done at short notice.

LONG WHARF,

NEWPORT, R. I.

FRENCH'S HOTEL.

ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN,

Opposite City Hall, Court House, Post Office, and adjoining Brooklyn Bridge, N. Y.

Rooms, $1 per day and upwards.

Ladies' Dining Room and Gentlemen's Cafe with unexcelled service.

THOS. J. FRENCH, Prop.

SULPHUR BITTERS

The Greatest Blood Purifier ON EARTH.

This Great German Medicine is composed of Yellow Dock, Mandrake, Gentian, Dandelion, Juniper Berries, etc., combined with the Extract of Sulphur, which makes it the Greatest Blood Purifier known. Do not ever take

BLUE PILLS

or arsenic, they are deadly. Place your trust in SULPHUR BITTERS, the purest and best medicine ever made.

Is Your Tongue Coated with a yellow sticky substance? Is your breath foul and offensive? Your stomach is out of order? Use SULPHUR BITTERS immediately! Is your Urine thick, ropy, cloudy, or high-colored?

IT IS Dyspepsia

Your Kidneys are out of order? Use SULPHUR BITTERS. If you are sick, no matter what ails you, use

Sulphur Bitters!

Don't wait until you are unable to walk, or are laid on your back, but get some at once, it will cure you. Sulphur Bitters is

The Invalid's Friend.

The young, the aged and tottering are soon made well by its use. Remember what you read here, it may save your life, it has saved hundreds. Don't wait until to-morrow,

Try a Bottle To-Day!

PRICE, ONE DOLLAR.

A. P. Ordway & Co., Chemists,
Sole Proprietors for U. S. and Canadas.

SULPHUR PLASTERS cure pain in the side. KAUFMANN'S PILLS do not gripe. 25 cents.

Holding The Light.

A dear little boy of five years, who had an old-fashioned Spartan mother, was brave enough ordinarily, but was afraid to be left alone in the dark. To cure him of his fear, his mother decided to send him to bed alone, and to have the light taken away, which had usually been left until the little fellow was asleep.

This was a sore trial to the boy and possibly to the mother, but, most of all to the boy's sister, a girl about ten years of age. She could not forget her own times of trembling and of terror; of looking under the bed and hiding her head under the blanket. Her heart ached for the little fellow undergoing such heroic treatment, and she used to steal softly up stairs with her bed-room candle, and stand just outside her brothers door.

"Are you there sister?"

"Yes, Willie."

"Can I have the light?"

"No, Willie; mother says no."

"Do bring it."

"No; but I'll let it stay right here."

"Will it shine in?"

"Yes, all across the floor; don't you see? You must go to sleep or mother will take it away."

Then a pause, and soon the sleepy voice asking:

"Are you there, sister?"

"Yes, Willie."

"Will you surely stay?"

"Surely."

"Till I'm all—every bit asleep? You won't let the light go out till I'm gone?"

"No, Willie."

"Nor leave me alone?"

"No, brother, never."

And all this in the briefest whisper possible, and if the mother heard she did not heed, for the children were not forbidden to comfort each other in their fashion, until the boy outgrew his fear.

Years passed, and the lovely boyhood and brilliant youth were left behind. Willie had outgrown his sister in size, and strength, and knowledge, but not in goodness or faith. Life parted them early, and their lives went separate ways. Her love and her letters and her prayers followed him, but evil temptations crept closer to him than these, and little by little he became the victim of drink. It did not conquer all the good in him at once, but at intervals he yielded, and slowly and slowly and surely went down. Then it was that she failed him. She had been so proud of his talents, of his power to win all the world could offer, and now he had made her so pitifully ashamed. When he repented, she found it hard to relent. She hated the sin so bitterly that she almost included the sinner. She hardened under the shame of it, and lost faith in his efforts and promises; and while she did not give him up, she made him feel ashamed to come with his bemoanings to her, when she knew that before the next temptation his resolves would go down like dead leaves in the wind. And so the distance widened, and she suffered much, and he went down and down. At last his health broke, and life drew near its close. Then she found him, and drew near to him, nearer and nearer, till the day he died. Lying with his hand in hers, he looked up at her as a child might to his mother, and said faintly:

"Do you remember, sister?"

"Remember what, Willie?"

"The light, the light; how I was afraid, and you used to stand by the door and hold the light?"

"Yes, yes, I remember; it was so long ago;" and she turned her face away to hide the tears.

"Never mind, sister, it's all right now. I feel like a little child again, and I'm not afraid."

"Not afraid of the dark. No, you know who goes with us, Willie, when we come to the dark—" she could not go on.

"The dark valley," he finished for her. "Yes, I know. I see Him, sister, and you hold the light, but, but—"

"But what, brother?"

"But you didn't keep on holding it always; you left me so many times in the dark. I would have been good, sister, if you had—held it—every time—but" suddenly seeming to realize that he was troubling her, he drew her face down as she bent over him, and whispered: "But now I'll be still. I'm tired—you will stay till I go to sleep?"

"Yes, Willie, yes; I will never leave you again."

"And—and—you will hold the light—for—"

"As long as you need it, dear."

"No, no, not for me, not for me—for all the other—the other—" and the old smile lit up his face, "the other little boys in the dark—"

There was no answer in words. He would not have heard it if there had been, for with his pleading for the boys in the dark his life went out, and he was asleep.

Such lessons need not be repeated to any heart on which such bitter scourging has fallen once. But the boys in the dark are many, and many the sisters and mothers and wives who ought to be holding the light.—[American Reformer.

Sunday School Swearing

While trudging along our mud-covered clay road through a lonely region I came to a narrow lane where a loaded wagon, drawn by an ox and a mule, obstructed the way, being stuck in the mud. On the wagon sat a colored boy, trying with his whip to persuade his unequally-yoked team to "get up heah."

"How is it you don't use any bad words while urging your team to pull?"

"No, sah! I ain't mad much, nohow; and a lady what teach me in Sunday-school tole me when I git mad at the mule, jis' to bite my finger and say, "Shovel and tongs!" as loud as I can hollor, and it would be a heap better den all de cussing in de world; and I hauled big loads of wood all last week and I didn't cuss nary a time."

We once knew a converted swearer to exclaim, when he found himself tempted to curse, as of old, "Jerusalem, my happy home!"—Lutheran Observer.

Language of the Moustache.

Even the moustache has a language of its own. When it is ragged and, as it were, flying hither and thither, there is a lack of proper self-control. When it is straight and orderly the reverse is the case, other things of course taken into account. If there is a tendency to curl at the outer ends of the moustache, there is a tendency to ambition, vanity and display. When the curls turn upward there is genialty, combined with love of approbation; when the curls turn downward there is a more sedate turn of mind, not unaccompanied with gloom. The reverse quality is well indicated by the common portraits of Shakespeare, who was as much noted for cheerfulness and genialty in life, as those qualities are manifested in his writings. It is worthy of remark that good-tempered men will, in playing with the moustache, invariably give it an upward inclination, whereas cross-grained and morose men will pull it obliquely downward.

Dr. W. H. Russell—Bull Run Russell—was comforted and sustained by tobacco on many trying occasions.

A dead certainty: The *Hop Plaster* is more active than any other plaster on earth. Kills pain.

Strange.

A lawyer named Strange lay dying upon his bed. He had been a man of good parts and enjoyed the esteem of all who knew him. The end was fast approaching when the pallid lawyer rolled upon his side and called to his most estimable wife.

"What is it, dear?" the good woman asked, as she placed his cold, outstretched hand in her own.

"When I shall have been buried," the lawyer murmured, his pale blue eyes filling with tears; "when I shall have been buried, Mollie, rear no monument above my grave. Let my tombstone be small and of pure marble.—Upon this simple slab let not my name appear. Let the stone bear this simple inscription: 'Here lies an honest lawyer.'"

"But, my dear," pleaded the good wife, "how are the people to know who lies beneath the stone?"

"The inscription I have given you, if properly chiseled, will explain all.—Persons who pass my grave will see the simple stone and read the inscription, 'Here lies an honest lawyer.' If you happen to be in the neighborhood, Mollie, you will hear each one exclaim, as he turns to go away, 'Well, that's Strange!'"

If one concentrates reflection too much on one's self, one ends by no longer seeing anything, or seeing only what one wishes.

PUBLIC LAWS OF RHODE ISLAND, &C.

Passed at the January Session A. D. 1887.

CHAPTER 631.

AN ACT in amendment of and in addition to Chapter 237 of the public Statutes, "Of Proceedings in Insolvency."

(Passed April 20, 1887.)

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

SECTION 1. The assignee of any insolvent debtor, who has made an assignment of his estate for the benefit of his creditors, shall, within ten (10) days from the date of said assignment, send a written or printed notice of said assignment to every creditor of said insolvent debtor of which the said assignee shall have any record or knowledge; and shall publish a notice of said assignment in some one of the principal newspapers published in the town or city in which said insolvent debtor was doing business at the time said assignment was made; and if there be no newspaper published in said town or city, then said notice or assignment shall be advertised in some one of the principal newspapers published in the county where the said debtor resides or has his principal place of business or any property.

SEC. 2. All persons having claims or accounts against the said insolvent debtor shall present the said claim or accounts to the said assignee within six months from the date of the published notice of said assignment, and all claims or accounts not presented to said assignee within said period of six months shall not after that time be a claim against said assignee: Provided, That any time before the said assignee shall have paid a dividend or made payment to any creditor in settlement or liquidation of said assigned estate, any such creditor may prove his claim and share in any dividend.

SEC. 3. If said assignee disallows any claim or account so presented to him, he shall give notice in writing to the person or persons having such claim or account, that he has disallowed the same; and such person or persons shall within sixty days from the receipt of such notice bring suit to test the validity of such claim or be forever barred from any participation in said assigned estate.

SEC. 4. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

SEC. 5. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

I certify the foregoing to be a true copy.

Witness:

JOSHUA M. ADDEMAN,
Secretary of State.

It Is a Curious Fact

That the body is now more susceptible to benefit from medicine than at any other season. Hence the importance of taking Hood's Sarsaparilla now, when it will do you the most good. It is really wonderful for purifying and enriching the blood, creating an appetite, and giving a healthy tone to the whole system. Be sure to get Hood's Sarsaparilla, which is peculiar to itself.

Addison was at his best when smoking.

DR. W. A. JOHNSON says: "I am prescribing 'Digestylin' for Dyspepsia and Indigestion with excellent success."

Sold by all Druggists, $1.00 per bottle, or W. F. Kidder & Co., Manufacturing Chemists, 83 John street, N. Y.

Ben Johnson loved his long clay.

Ex-President Arthur's law partner, Mr. Ransom; Judge Hyer, of Rahway, N. J.; A. A. Drake, Esq., N. Y. Stock Exchange; Rev. Stephen Merritt, N. Y.; and many others are witnesses that Palmer's "Skin-Success" is a *safe, sure* and *speedy Remedy* for skin complaints of *every name and degree of severity.*

25 and 75c. Druggists. Palmer Co., N. Y.

Dryden delighted in a whiff.

That feeling of weariness, so often experienced in the spring, results from a sluggish condition of the blood which, being impure, does not quicken with the changing season.—Ayer's Sarsaparilla, by vitalizing and cleansing the blood, strengthens and invigorates the system.

Shakespeare did not smoke.

We Caution All Against Them.

The unprecedented success and merit of Ely's Cream Balm—a real cure for catarrh, hay fever and cold in head—has induced many adventurers to place catarrh medicines bearing some resemblance in appearance, style or name upon the market, in order to trade upon the reputation of Ely's Cream Balm. Don't be deceived. Buy only Ely's Cream Balm. Many in your immediate locality will testify in highest commendation of it. A particle is applied into each nostril; no pain; agreeable to use.—Price 50c.

Daniel Defoe was a devoted disciple of smoke.

JAMES PYLE'S PEARLINE is not a soap, but a Washing Compound—a great invention for saving toil and expense without injury to the texture, color or hands. Pearline is the champion of all compounds for washing in hard or soft, hot or cold water, and without soap, soda or other preparations. In the families of miners, machinists, plumbers, painters, printers, farmers and laborers, Pearline is a blessing. It is equally efficacious in washing dishes, clothes or begrimmed hands.

Mark Twain has said that he needs 300 cigars a month.

When a man becomes a slave to opium he cannot give up the habit. It may have been acquired by giving him opiates when sick, and this is why Red Star Cough Cure commends itself for its purity, freedom from narcotics, and prompt efficacy. Only 25 cents.

The celebrated Mr. Congreve patronized a "churchwarden" pipe.

There are certain liniments which will deaden pain, but it soon returns. St. Jacob's Oil goes to the root of the malady, and the sufferer is permanently cured. Fifty cents.

Mr. Ruskin, Mr. Gladstone and Prof. Tyndall are non-smokers.

Gold Fields,

that pan out richly, are not so abundant as in the early California days, but those who write to Hallett & Co., Portland, Maine, will, by return mail, receive free, full information about work which they can do, and live at home wherever they are located, that will pay them from $5 to $25 per day, and upwards. Either sex, young or old. Capital not required; you are started in business free. Those who start at once are absolutely sure of snug little fortunes.

Mr. James Payn smokes the whole time while engaged in composition.

Ayer's Pills are the best cathartic for correcting irregularities of the stomach and bowels. Gentle, yet thorough in their action, they cure constipation, stimulate the appetite and digestive organs, and strengthen the system.

Steele usually wrote and puffed at the same time—not newspaper puffs, however.

Pearl's White Glycerine

has a wonderful affinity for the skin. It eradicates all the spots, freckles and many faults of the complexion and gives it a beautiful appearance. It does not injure the skin but benefits it. Druggists keep it.

Wilkie Collins said that tobacco was the best friend his irritable nerves possessed.

The Church's Scapegoat.

One bright morning in January, Deacon S., of Hilltown, rode to Plainville, and called on Deacon T. Deacon T. was very cordial—expressed himself as glad to see him, and soon asked him what the good word was from Hilltown.

"Well," said Deacon S., "fact is, we are in a snarl, and I do not know what will come of it. Some of our people think we had better ask our minister to resign, and some are dead set against it. So there we are; for my part, I think that he had better go before many months, and I told him so this morning."

"But I thought that you all liked him," said Deacon T.

"So we do all like the man," said Deacon S., and every one says that he is a good preacher."

"Then what is the matter?" said Deacon T.

"Well," said Deacon S., after the drawing of a long breath, "our church-members don't attend the prayer-meetings as they ought to; our prayer-meetings are small and there are so few to take part, that we are sometimes discouraged."

"But what has your good minister done?" said Deacon T.

"You have seen our organist," said Deacon S.; "and if you will believe me, on the Sunday before the last, she began to play the response after prayer, just before the minister had pronounced the amen. I was dreadfully shocked, and although I saw and heard her apologize to Mr. Smith for it, I can not feel as though she was excusable for letting her thoughts so wander during prayer as to commit such an offense against propriety. You certainly can not approve of her conduct. Just think of it."

"But what has the minister done?" said Deacon T. "Did he refuse to forgive her?"

"Oh dear! no sir!" said Deacon S. "He is as forgiving as you could wish. But our young people, and our old people too, do not attend church as they did in my young days. Fifty years ago it was hardly considered respectable for a man to go to no place of worship. I am told that it is so everywhere. This habit of staying away from church entirely is a fearful one, especially for the young. What are we coming to, if our young men and women keep themselves aloof from all the means of grace?"

"But," said Deacon T., "You don't tell me what your minister has done to trouble you."

"Well," said Deacon S., "the unregenerate and the outsiders all like him. There is Squire Wilson, you know him. He goes to church pretty regularly and contributes something toward the minister's salary, but he has no more religion than my horse. He said that our minister was the best man we had ever had in our church. Now I think that we have had others just as good; indeed, I have never gotten over it because our last minister was dismissed."

"But," said Deacon T., "you don't answer my question. What has this minister done?" Then went on Deacon S.; "The Universalists have recently begun to have meetings in our village. They have hired a minister and a hall for a year. They have not had meetings for six years, except occasionally, until about six months ago, when there was some religious interest in our midst; and since then they have had meetings by themselves. This takes away some whom we hoped might be drawn into our church, and we have a heavy debt; some of our best supporters have died; and our house don't fill up. We have nothing against our minister, but here we are."

"I see," said Deacon T., "I see that you are in trouble. In all that you have said, you have not uttered a word derogatory to Mr. Smith's character, ministerial or personal, and I have yet to hear the first word against him. You have picked up the faults of your church and society, and are trying to make your good minister the scapegoat to bear them all. I can not but think that had your church spent as much time in praying for a blessing on the Word preached, and in earnest personal effort for the salvation of sinners, as you have spent in trying to bring about a change in the pastorate, you would all be happier and better. I do believe that if you had all been trying to hold up the hand of your pastor, instead of trying to undermine his position, God himself would have condescended to arouse you from your dullness. You know just as well as I do, that a minister can not work alone. He must have the help of a live church in order to accomplish much for the Master."—Vermont Chronicle,

The Amusements at Holyrood.

Like her cousin of England, Mary was fond of dancing, and, as her Latin biography informs us, showed to great advantage in it. From a passage quaintly noted as "full of diversion" in Sir James Melville's Memoirs we learn that, the knight being pressed by Queen Elizabeth to declare whether she or his own sovereign danced best answered her with courtly ambiguity that "the Queen danceit not so hic and so disposedly as she did." In reply to the same royal inquirer he also stated that Mary, "sometimes recreated herself in playing upon the lute and virginals," and that she played "reasonably for a Queen," not so well, however, as Elizabeth herself. We gather from Con and Brantôme that her voice was well trained, and that she sang well. The indoor amusements in favor at Holyrood were chess, which James VI. condemned as "over wise and philosophic a folly," tables, a game probably resembling backgammon, and cards. That these last were not played for "love" merely, is shown by an entry in the Lord Treasurer's accounts of "fyftie pundis" for her Majesty "to play at the cartis." Puppets or marionettes were also in great vogue. A set of thirty-eight, together with a complete outfit of "vardingailis," "gownis," "Kirtillis," "sairkis," "slevis" and "hois," is mentioned in an inventory of the time, where we see these "pippenis"—an old Scottish corruption of the French "poupine"—dressed in such costly stuffs as damask brocaded with gold, cloth of silver, and white silk. Quieter employment for the leisure hours of the Queen and her ladies was supplied by various kinds of fancy work, among which knitting and tapestry are particularly mentioned. To the latter she devoted much of her time, both at Lochleven, where she requested to be allowed "an embroiderer to draw forth such work as she would be occupied about," and in England. While she was at Tutbury, Nicholas White once asked her how she passed her time within doors when the weather cut off all exercises abroad. She replied "that all that day she wrought with her needle, and that the diversity of the colors made the work seem less tedious, and continued so long at it till very pain made her to give over. * * * Upon this occasion she entered into a pretty disputable comparison between carving, painting, and working with the needle, affirming painting, in her own opinion, for the most commendable quality."—The Gentleman's Magazine.

Small boy (pointing to a picture of angels)—Is them angels, ma? Mother—Yes, my child. Small boy—How do angels get their night shirts on over their wings?

Read and Note.

IT IS A FACT that consumers DO largely accept dealers' statements as true. And it is quite as true that those statements are not always reliable. Their clerks or themselves, in many even first class houses, have for a few years past, in some instances persistently, even after presentation of its injustice to consumer and manufacturer and others, now and then, PRESSED upon their customers an *imitation* of POND'S EXTRACT as the same article. Others have sold the imitation as EQUAL to POND'S EXTRACT. Others again hold up the PRICE as an inducement to take the impure, pernicious, injurious, cheap and dangerous article. Thus one where, when questioned, the AMPLEST acknowledgment is made that the customer seeks a remedy on the good reputation of

POND'S EXTRACT.

We do not presume to arraign all druggists, but do wish our customers to understand that when they want POND'S EXTRACT they should insist upon having it and nothing else.

We ourselves go to the Druggists for prescriptions, and relying upon their skill and experience in this particular pay the highest prices willingly, as we would any other profession—Physician, Surgeon, Lawyer, &c., &c. But we would not allow even our most trusted druggist to sell us an article simply because he recommended it to us as being AS GOOD OR THE SAME AS the one we want. So we say to our old customers and those who want to try our article for the first time, "Do likewise."

Ask for POND'S EXTRACT, and while you have confidence in your Druggists for prescriptions, know that he CANNOT MAKE POND'S EXTRACT and CANNOT find a substitute for it, and cannot make you believe that anything imitating POND'S EXTRACT, in bottle or in bulk, will answer your purpose, and remember POND'S EXTRACT is the same wherever bought—only see that you get it in the OLD, OLD STYLE, never changed, of Bottle with name blown in the glass, 1846 on the bottom, inclosed in buff Wrapper with our Yellow Pamphlet.

THE WONDER OF HEALING!

FOR PILES, BURNS, SUNBURNS, DIARRHŒA, STINGS, SORE THROAT, EYES, FEET, INFLAMMATIONS AND HEMORRHAGES OF ALL KINDS. *Sold everywhere. Used Internally and Externally. Prices 50c., $1, $1.75*

POND'S EXTRACT CO., 76 5th Ave., New York.

The MONTHS in which MALARIA is MOST PREVALENT are August September October & November.

DON'T WAIT (Till you are on your back) but begin AT ONCE the use of LEWIS' RED-JACKET BITTERS

The only MALARIA CURE!! At all Druggists.

PEARL'S WHITE GLYCERINE

THIS TRADE-MARK ON EVERY WRAPPER.

Before Using.

is a pearly white, semi-transparent fluid having a remarkable affinity for the skin. The only article yet known to chemistry that will penetrate the skin WITHOUT INJURY.

Beautifies the Complexion,

Eradicates all Spots, Freckles, Tan, Moth Patches, Black Worms, Impurities and Discolorations of every kind, either within or upon the skin. It renders the skin pure, clear, healthful and brilliant, creating a complexion which is neither artificial nor temporary but at once beautiful and permanent in its beauty. It is a wonderfully good thing for chafed or rough skin on infants. Try it.

IT CURES

(Almost Instantly) Sunburn, Prickly Heat, Chapped, Rough or Chafed Skin; in fact its results upon all diseases of the skin are wonderful.

It Never Fails.

Price 75c. per Bottle

Use Also

PEARL'S White Glycerine SOAP,

it makes the skin so soft and white.

Ask Your Druggist For It.

After Using.

PEARL'S WHITE GLYCERINE CO., PROPS., NEW HAVEN, CT.

He Had No Old Clothes.

"Was that the door bell rang, Nora?" asked Mr. Borrer of the housemaid.

"Yis, sorr. Thayer's a gintlemun at ther door as wud like to spake wid yees, sor."

"Who is it?"

"Divil er bit do Oi know, sorr, He looks loike a thramp."

"Well, tell him we have nothing for him to eat, and no old clothes."

"I beg pardon, sir," said a voice from the doorway "But Mr! Perquisite, the head waiter at the hotel, sent me with his dress suit you wished to borrow to wear at the reception this evening."—Carl Pretzel's Weekly.

WORTH TEN DOLLARS

to any family, is Dr. Kaufmann's book on diseases; finely illustrated plates from life; don't be humbugged, but cure yourself. Send three 2-cent stamps for postage to A. T. Ordway & Co., Boston, Mass., and receive a copy free.

Sanatine!

—THE NEW—

MEXICO-CALIFORNIA REMEDY!

Is accomplishing wonders of healing. From all sections of the East we are daily receiving the most flattering testimony of its nerve efficacy and wonderful potency in the uprooting of disease. Clergymen, doctors, lawyers, and the great people unite in one voice in praise of the Great Western Remedy. Sanatine is the expressed juice of rare plants, barks, roots and flowers, found growing in luxuriance in the fields and forests of Mexico and Southern California, a land bathed in everlasting sunshine and teeming with a richness of healing balms unknown elsewhere in the world. Plucked at the right season of the year, so well known to the aboriginal inhabitants of that clime, and submitted to the most approved and scientific methods to extract their virtues, a preparation results which is calculated to do much good. It contains no poisons or minerals, is purely vegetable, and may be used to advantage in infancy, manhood and old age. Its greatest efficacy is in the cure of diseases of the

KIDNEYS, LIVER, STOMACH and BLOOD.

Only $1. Six bottles $5. Try it now. Los Angeles, Cal., and Boston, Mass., U. S. A. For sale by all druggists.

100 pairs of Women's Web Carpet Slippers, 13c. a pair. All sizes.

Women's Glove Kid Oxford Ties. Just the Shoe for House Wear.

Women's Glove Kid Slippers. Easy to the feet and durable.

Men's Calf Top Sole Boots, only $2.50, A bargain.

A few pairs of Men's Calf Waukenphast Shoes for $2.

Boys' and Youths' Shoes in Congress, Bal. and Button.

CHEAP, * VERY * CHEAP * AND * WILL * GIVE * YOU * GOOD * WEAR, * at

COTTRELL'S,

144 Thames Street.

PINNIGER & MANCHESTER,

—DEALERS IN—

COAL Coal & Wood,

PERRY MILL Wf., 341 THAMES ST

—HAVE YOUR—

Repairing, Refinishing, Upholstering, Mattress-Making, Seating, etc.,

done now. We are the only firm which makes a specialty of FLAG SEATING. Our spring stock of Furniture is very large, and growing daily. Prices lower than ever before. Remember that we will send for anything we do not have in stock.

E. P. MARSH, 101 and 103 THAMES ST.

P. J. MURPHY,

Practical Plumber

SUCCESSOR TO C. GREASON,

AT THE OLD STAND,

161 SPRING STREET,

(1 door north of Mill St.)

SANITARY PLUMBING and VENTILATION

A specialty, and will receive prompt and personal attention. First class work solicited, and references furnished on application. Connected by telephone

FOR SALE.

Two old-fashioned open Franklin fire places in good order.

J. B. BACHELLER,

Langley's Wharf, opp. Post Office.

CALL EARLY

TO SECURE BARGAINS.

Until May 1st my entire stock for sale at 25 per cent. discount to make room for new goods to arrive on that date. All pictures left to be framed uncalled for will be sold at that time to pay expense of framing.

W. H. Arnold,

12 Broadway.

New York Hat House.

O'NEILL'S

We keep the latest styles in

H*A*T*S

Come and see them and be convinced that the prices are the lowest.

Furnishing * Goods

Constantly kept.

O'NEILL'S

261 Thames-st.

Prepared Coke.

An excellent Summer fuel,
Kindles quickly and
Makes an intense fire,
Especially good for open grates.
Cleanly, convenient and economical
Delivered anywhere within the compact part of the city.
Leave orders at either office

181 THAMES ST.

—OR—

557 THAMES ST.

Furniture and Mattresses Jobbing kinds attended lowest

UPHOLSTERING LATEST PATTERNS

Repaired Upholstered. Made over. of all promptly to at prices.

UPHOLSTERING * GOODS

Now is your time to have your Furniture Repaired and Re-covered, as I have a full line of Upholstering Goods, Curtains of all kinds, and Furniture Trimmings, which I am selling at a low price. Call and examine at

H. J. JONES, 14 and 18 Mill Street

THIS IS THE SEASON

When you can secure especial bargains in the common or unprepared coke when taken in quantities of one hundred bushels or upwards at the Works. For terms, apply at either office.

THE NEWPORT

Gas Light Co:

H. W. LADD & CO.

Spring Specialties

—IN OUR—

Underwear and Hosiery Departments.

UNDERWEAR.

We have placed on our counters 50 doz. Ladies' Ribbed Silk Undervests at $2 each. The lot contains all the leading shades. Such an unusual bargain can last but a few days. Also 50 doz. Ladies' Jersey Ribbed Lisle Thread Vests in all colors, at the low price of $1 each. These goods present a bargain that cannot last many days. An early inspection will be to the customer's advantage.

HOSIERY SPECIAL.

Ladies' Black Lisle Thread Hose at 36c. a pair; the regular price has been 62c.

H. W. LADD & CO.,

213 and 215 Westminster Street,

Providence, R. I.

Newport County News.

PORTSMOUTH.

Mr. George R. Hicks sent his first invoice of cultivated dandelions to market on the 28th ult.

Mr. Wm. D. C. Main lost a buffalo robe with red lining, and marked Wm. Sherman, on the 22d of April, between Mintwater Brook and Bristol Ferry. If the finder will return said robe to Mr. Main, or Joseph G. Dennis, he will be suitably rewarded.

Rev. James Tregaskis, the new pastor of the M. E. Church, commenced his duties on Sunday. The congregation were much pleased. An earnest co-operation of his flock may be the means of doing much good during his pastorate.

The anniversary of the Christian Church Sunday School occurred last Sunday, and the following officers were elected for the year ensuing: President, Elbert A. Sisson; Vice President, Benjamin B. White; Treasurer, Wil- H. Gardner; Secretary, Nellie Peckham; Board of Managers, Lucinda Coggeshall, Hannah C. Borden, Marion Stacy, Fanny Sherman, Charles Grinnell, Joseph R. White and Alonzo E. Borden; Superintendent, Rev. A. A. Morton; Librarian, Alonzo E. Borden; Organist, Minnie F. Borden.

In the evening the school gave a concert, Miss Eliza M. Elliot playing the organ. Rev. Gould Anthony, of Westport, Mass., was present and assisted in both the afternoon and evening services.

The sad news was received on Saturday last by his relatives, of the death of John Almy, formerly of this town. Mr. Almy and wife had been spending the winter here, and was on his return to his western home, and was killed on the railroad when within a few miles of his home. He was the youngest and last of a family of fourteen children. His widow, (the daughter of James T. Boyd), who has been bereft of mother and husband within a very short time.

Some of our market gardeners start their early potatoes under glass and then transplant them. This week they have been putting them out; we hope they may not be nipped by the frost, as has been the case in former times when the season was much earlier.

JAMESTOWN.

Miss Margaret Anthony, daughter of Mr. Elijah Anthony, and Mr. Adolphus C. Knowles, son of Mr. William H. Knowles, were married on Monday afternoon, at the residence of the bride's parents, on Green lane, by the Rev. Mr. Smith. A most delightful wedding party was held immediately after the ceremony, about fifty guests being present. The presents were numerous, some of them costly. The newly married couple have gone to New York to enjoy their honeymoon.

Mrs. John Howland died at her residence on Tuesday afternoon of bronchitis. She had long been in ill health. Mrs. Howland belonged to a prominent family here, and her son, Dr. Charles C. Howland, of Providence, was with her at the time of her death.

Mr. James B. Tansigg and family, of St. Louis, have engaged a suit of rooms in the Abott Chandler cottage on the Ferry Meadows for the full season.

Commander Davis, United States Navy, was here on Wednesday.

Newport Natural History Society.

The annual meeting was held Thursday evening the 5th of May in Barney Street Hall, the President J. Hare Powel being chairman. The following reports were submitted—1st, Report by the president; 2nd, report by the treasurer; 3d, report by the curator; 4th, report by the librarian. All these reports were of interest. The President gave a summary of the past year's work, and urgent both upon permanent and summer residents in Newport, the propriety of joining and supporting this Society. The Treasurer's statement showed an improving state of finances. The Curator's report announced the beginning of scientifically arranged collections, on a very small scale, in their new quarters in Barney street, and urged on local ornithologists as a worthy aim for the year to come, the procurity of a series of birds—say only two to represent each of the twelve great Orders of birds. He also suggested for the lady members the commencement of a "hortus siccus" or collection of dried plants. The Librarian's report showed that many most valuable and interesting proceedings of learned societies were now regularly received. The following ladies and gentlemen were proposed and duly elected members of the Society namely, Mrs. M. A. King, Mr. Wm. Bullum, Miss Emily B. Chase, Miss Rebecca T. Bosworth and Miss Elizabeth Hammett. Dr. Storer presented several interesting specimens for the Natural History collections on behalf of several donors. The election of officers and other members of council for the year May 1887 to May 1888 then took place, with the following results:

President, Col. J. Hare Powel; Vice President, Hon. G. P. Wetmore, Rev. Mr. Emerson, LeRoy King; Trustees, Professor Pumpelly, Hon. L. D. Davis, A. B. Almon; Corresponding Secretary, Dr. Storer; Recording Secretary, G. Gordon King; Librarian, Dr. Rives; Treasurer, Dr. Rankin; Curator, A. O'D. Taylor; other members of Council, Chas. E. Hammett, Jr., J. M. K. Southwick, Captain J. P. Cotton.

We congratulate the Society on its progress. It is not seeking great things at once, but is adopting a wise policy of educational training by courses of lectures, self-improvement by stated meetings for scientific papers and other communications from its own members, and the formation of Natural History collections by personal care and gradual additions. Officered as it is by men who possess business prudence and scientific knowledge, we regard it as an effort eminently worthy of support from the community. It could not have a more popular President than Col. Powel. We would be glad to see it having a building of its own, a completely equipped museum, and a fine lecture hall; but we repeat, it is doing right not to "despise the day of small things," but to work on quietly and modestly, as it is now doing. Good character, large fortunes, and other institutions that deserve to last, are nearly always built up on small efforts faithfully continued.

A Street of Tombs.

An interesting discovery has very recently been made in the direct line between Pompeii and Nocera. The digging of a well in a vineyard revealed the existence of a street of tombs, about one thousand feet east of the amphitheatre of Pompeii. If the whole street is as closely lined with tombs as is the portion laid bare, it will be one of the most important discoveries lately made in that part of the world; but unfortunately money is wanting, so that the excavation is going on slowly. Most of the tombs are covered with rude inscriptions painted in red, many of them being of the nature of advertisements, the tombs thus serving the purpose of a newspaper along the much frequented road. The exact date has not been accurately ascertained, but they probably belong to the period of Julius Cæsar and Tiberius.

A contrast may be drawn between the condition of Pompeii and that of Pergamon, which, although double the size of Pompeii, has, thanks to the Prussian Government, been laid clear within eight years. In the latter, beautiful, finely-painted statues, votive offerings to Athens, and belonging to the Sixth century, B. C., have been found buried in the earth and literally forming the foundation of the house above. Their style of art is one hitherto not supposed possible at so remote a period, and they cause the ruins of Pompeii to appear quite modern. The discovery of an aqueduct which probably dates back to the time of King Solomon is reported from Jerusalem, and it is confidently anticipated that the further excavation of it will bring to light some extremely interesting and valuable inscriptions.

New Advertisements.

GRAND POPULAR

CONCERT

—OF—

COLLEGE * MUSIC

—BY THE—

Brown University Glee Club

—ASSISTED BY THE—

College Banjo Club,

—AT THE—

OPERA * HOUSE,

MONDAY Evening, MAY 9.

An evening of college songs, glees, part songs, warbles and banjo selections.

Admission 50c. Reserved Seats 75c.

The sale of reserved seats opens at the box office on Saturday morning at 10 o'clock.

GEORGE A. WEAVER'S

Agricultural, Hardware, Woodware, Paint, Oil and Lawn Supply

Warehouse,

19 & 23 Broadway,

Newport, R. I.

One and all give attention to the superior class of goods that I keep. The Planet Jr. Horse Hoe, the new patent adjustable attachment for Horse Hoes, Planet Hand Hoe, Yankee and Billings' Corn Planters, Weaver's Pattern Hoe, the best Lawn Anti-Friction Door Hangers, one mile of the track in use in Newport and vicinity, all the new tools as they come before the trade. See the Fales Plane, the finest made. Wadsworth Silica Paint will not crack or dust off. If you want a Refrigerator, buy the "Perfection," the only perfect one, made of the best hard wood, cherry trimmed, charcoal lined, prices within reach of all. Call and examine and get a catalogue. Thurston's Hose Reel, Weaver's Anti-Friction Roller, the only mowing machine attachment that will save from 20 to 30 per cent. of draft. Will be furnished on all the mowers he sells for 1887. Send for circulars and testimonials, to

GEO. A. WEAVER'S,

19 & 23 BROADWAY.

New Sceneries

To arrive for

ELECTION,

—AT—

HOLLOWAY'S.

I have contracted with one of the finest scenic artists in the United States for 40 various changes of Photographic Accessories and Scenaries. On its arrival I shall have the most thoroughly furnished gallery in Rhode Island. Don't forget to call and see them, at

HOLLOWAY'S,

CORNER

Thames and Marlboro' Streets.

The Aquidneck.

This old established and favorite family hotel is now open for permanent and transient guests. Special rates May and June. Also for table board. Steam heat, electric bells, newly re-fitted.

L. F. ATTLETON.

A. C. Landers' Column.

12 Dozen Assorted

BRASS

—AND—

PAINTED

CAGES

JUST OPENED.

SQUARE BRASS CAGE

WITH LATEST IMPROVEMENTS,

FOR 95c.

—OTHERS FOR—

$1.23, $1.49, $1.59, $1.90 and $2.25.

Painted Cages,

Round, Square and Oblong,

Choice * of * All * Sizes,

95c.

LARGEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET FOR THE MONEY. SEE OUR OTHER

PAINTED CAGES

FOR 75c.

Folding Lap Boards,

BEST FINISH,

FOR 95c.

Our Brass Top Tables,

TRIPOD LEGS,

—IN—

CHERRY, EBONY,

—AND—

OLD * OAK

FOR 95c.

Decorated China Cuspadores

FOR 95c.

Others from 49 to $1.23

Special New Patterns of

TABLE TUMBLERS

—AND—

GOBLETS,

Very cheap, with a full new line of

NIGHT LAMPS.

Dusters and Whisk Brooms in Great Variety, at

A. C. LANDERS'

COVELL'S BLOCK.

New Advertisements.

CHOICE

PORTO RICO

MOLASSES.

We are offering an extra choice Porto Rico Molasses, at

48c. a gallon,

48c. a gallon,

48c. a gallon.

The color, body, and flavor of this molasses is right. We guarantee it to be strictly pure and a bargain at the price we quote.

CHOICE

PORTO RICO

MOLASSES,

—AT—

Wilcox & Barlow's,

145 Thames St.

At the Town Council of the Town of Jamestown, R. I., on the 25th day of April, 1887.

UPON THE PETITION of George C. Carr and others praying that two new highways or parts of two may be laid out, the first to begin at the north line of the Potter's Point Farm and the south line of the lot held in trust by the trustees of Joseph Greene, deceased, and running across said lot in a northerly direction to the cross road between the farm of George W. Weeden and the Wanton farm and to connect with a road to be built across said Wanton farm. The second to begin at the north line of Margaret Truesdale's farm at the termination of the new road built across the farm improved by Clarence C. B. Carr and to connect with said new road and run south across said Truesdale farm to the cross road on the south side of said farm.

It is ordered and decreed by this Council that said petition be received and that personal notice be given to each of the parties interested in the before described premises and by publishing the same once a week for two successive weeks in at least two newspapers, viz:—the Newport MERCURY and the Newport Journal, and shall also cause three or more copies of such notice to be posted in conspicuous public places near the place where the proposed improvements are to be made, and that the further consideration of said petition be referred to a Town Council to be holden in the Town Hall in said Jamestown on Monday, the 16th day of May, 1887, at 2 o'clock P. M. That all persons interested may appear at said time and place and be heard thereon.

By order and in behalf of said Council:

JOHN E. WATSON, Council Clerk.

4-30-2w

MORTGAGEE'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF the power of sale contained in a certain mortgage deed, given by Daniel McClellan and Prudence McClellan, his wife, in her right, to Finch, Engs & Co., bearing date August 5th, A. D. 1873, and duly recorded in the Land Evidence of Newport, Mortgages, Vol. 10, pages 700 etc., which said mortgage has since been duly assigned by the said Finch, Engs & Co. to the undersigned, September 15, A. D. 1873, by deed recorded in Land Evidence of Newport Mortgages, Vol. 9, pages 13, etc, and whereas there has been a default in the condition contained in said deed, and the same has continued,

There will be sold at public auction on the premises hereinafter designated in the city of Newport on **Saturday, the 14th day of May, A. D. 1887, at 12 o'clock noon,** all the right, title and interest which the said Daniel McClellan and Prudence McClellan had at the time of the execution of the said mortgage deed in and to that certain parcel of land with all the buildings and improvements thereupon, situate in said city of Newport and bounded, southerly on land of Thomas Franklin, westerly on land of Horgan and Smith, northerly on Pond avenue, and easterly on land of said Horgan and Smith, or however otherwise bounded, being the same land conveyed to said Prudence by Horgan and Smith, by deed dated March 25, 1873.

The undersigned hereby gives notice of its intention to bid at said sale,

ISLAND SAVINGS BANK,
by S. H. NORMAN, Treasurer.

4-23

GUARDIAN'S NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED having been duly appointed by the Honorable Court of Probate of the City of Newport, guardian of the person and estate of ISAAC S. SAYER, of full age of Newport, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against said estate to present them within six months from the date hereof, and those indebted to make payment to him.

WILLIAM H. SPOONER,
Newport, April 16, 1886. Guardian.

Bicycle for Sale.

54-INCH, ball-bearing, English machine in first-class order, at a BARGAIN. Apply at

4-30-tf THIS OFFICE.

Coddington Savings Bank.

NEWPORT, R. I., April 13, 1887.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND at the rate of five per cent. per annum will be paid on and after Wednesday, April 20, 1887.

NATH. R. SWINBURNE, Treasurer.

New Advertisements.

TOWN OF MIDDLETOWN.

[illegible]

Improvement of Second and First Beach Avenue.

Town Clerk's Office of Middletown, R. I., May 5th, A. D. 1887.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this Office until May 23th, A. D. 1887, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, for grading, macadamizing and improving Second and First Beach Avenue in said Town of Middletown, according to plans and specifications to be seen at this office, adopted by the Town Council of said Middletown, April 30, 1887. Bond will be required of the person whose proposals are accepted in the penal sum of Five Hundred Dollars, with surety satisfactory to said Town Council, as an additional guarantee for the due execution of contract according to the terms set forth in said specifications.

Said Town Council hereby reserve the right to reject any or all of said proposals.

By order and in behalf of said Town Council,

5-7-3w ALBERT L. CHASE, Clerk.

Court of Probate, City of Newport, May 2, 1887.

ON THE PETITION in writing of James Nealon, presented this day, praying that an instrument in writing presented therewith, purporting to be the last will and testament of

ROSANNA NEALON,

late of Newport, deceased, may be proved, approved, allowed and recorded, and that letters testamentary on the estate of said deceased may be granted to him, the Executor named therein:

It is ordered that the consideration of said petition be referred to Monday, the 23d day of May, 1887, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Probate Office in the City Hall, Newport, and that notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by advertisement in the *Newport Mercury* once a week at least, for fourteen days.

5-7 ALEX. N. BARKER, Probate Clerk.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, having been appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate, of Newport, executors of the last will and testament of WILLIAM EDGAR, late of Newport, deceased, and having been qualified according to law, request all persons having demands to present them, and all indebted to make payment to them.

ELIZA L. EDGAR,
HERMAN LEROY EDGAR, } Executors.
Newport, May 7, 1887.

Court of Probate, City of Newport, April 26, A. D. 1887.

ON THE PETITION in writing, of Nancy M. Southwick, Guardian of the person and estate of

FANNIE E. SOUTHWICK,

minor, of said Newport, presented this day, praying for leave to sell at private sale for a better and more advantageous investment, the interests of said minor in two certain parcels of real estate in said Newport, particularly described in said petition:

It is ordered that the consideration of said petition be referred to Monday, the 16th day of May, 1887, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Probate Office in the City Hall, Newport, and that notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by advertisement in the *Newport Mercury* once a week at least, for fourteen days.

4-30 ALEX. N. BARKER, Probate Clerk.

Court of Probate, Middletown, R. I., April 18th, A. D. 1887.

MARY J. PEABODY, presents to this Court a petition in writing, praying that her husband, David B. Peabody, or some other suitable person, may be appointed Administrator on the estate of her father,

JOHN H. WHITMAN,

late of said Middletown, who deceased intestate.

It is ordered that the consideration of said petition be referred to the Court of Probate, to be held at the Town Hall, in said Middletown, on Monday, the 16th day May of next, A. D. 1887, at ten o'clock A. M. and that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week at least in the *Newport Mercury.*

ALBERT L. CHASE,
4-23 Probate Clerk.

Court of Probate, Middletown, R. I., April 18, A. D. 1887.

MARSHALL DENNIS presents to this Court a petition in writing, praying that he may be appointed Administrator on the estate of his wife,

MARY L. DENNIS,

late of said Middletown, who deceased intestate.

It is ordered that the consideration of said petition be referred to the Court of Probate, to be held at the Town Hall in said Middletown, on Monday, the 16th day of May, next, A. D. 1887, at ten o'clock A. M., and that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week at least, in the *Newport Mercury.*

ALBERT L. CHASE,
4-23 Probate Clerk.

Court of Probate, City of Newport, April 18, 1887.

AUGUSTUS P. SHERMAN, Executor of the last will and testament of

CAROLINE E. GRINNELL,

late of Newport, deceased, presents his final account of administration on the estate of said deceased, and prays that the same may be examined, allowed and recorded.

It is ordered that the consideration of said account be referred to Monday, the 9th day of May, 1887, at 10 o'clock A. M. at the Probate Office in the City Hall, Newport, and that notice thereof be given to all persons interested by advertisement in the *Newport Mercury* once a week at least, for fourteen days.

4-23 ALEX. N. BARKER, Probate Clerk.

Court of Probate, Portsmouth, R. I., April 11, A. D. 1887.

HARRIET A. ROGERS and LIZZIE W. LITTLEFIELD, presented their petition praying that said Harriet A. Rogers may be appointed Administrator on the estate of

ISAAC M. ROGERS,

late of said Portsmouth, deceased.

The same was received and referred for consideration to the Court of Probate, to be holden at the Town Hall in said Portsmouth, on the second Monday in May next at 1 o'clock P. M., and it was ordered that previous notice thereof be published fourteen days, once a week at least, in the *Newport Mercury.*

PHILIP B. CHASE,
4-23 Probate Clerk.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED having been appointed and duly qualified by the Hon. Court of Probate of Portsmouth, R. I., executor of the last will and testament of PELEG ALMY, late of said Portsmouth, deceased, respectfully requests all persons having claims against said estate to present them, and those indebted to make payment to him.

PHILIP ALMY,
4-23 Executor.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS having been appointed by the Honorable Court of Probate of Newport, Administrators on the estate of WILLIAM A. CLARKE, late of Newport, deceased, and having been qualified according to law, request all persons having demands to present them, and all indebted to make payment to them.

HENRY A. CLARKE,
DUMONT CLARKE, } Administrators,
Newport, April 30, 1887.

EXECUTRIX' NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER having been appointed by the Honorable Court of Probate, of Tiverton, Executrix of the last will and testament of CHARLES ALBERT, late of Tiverton, deceased, and having been qualified according to law, requests all persons having demands to present them, and all indebted to make payment to her.

ALICE ALBERT,
Tiverton, April 25, 1887. Executrix.

GUARDIAN'S NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED having been duly appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate of the City of Newport, guardian of the person and estate of ELIZABETH C. ANTHONY, minor, of Newport, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against said estate to present them within six months from the date hereof, and those indebted to make payment to him.

JOHN G. CROSBY, Jr.,
Newport, April 23, 1887. Guardian.

GUARDIAN'S NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED having been duly appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate of the town of Jamestown, Guardian of the person and estate of EDWARD H. CARR, of full age, of Jamestown, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against said estate to present them within six months from the date hereof, and those indebted to make payment to him.

ISAAC B. BRIGGS,
Jamestown, April 18, 1887. Guardian.
4-23

GUARDIAN'S NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED having been duly appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate of the City of Newport, guardian of the person and estate of FANNIE E. SOUTHWICK, minor, of Newport, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against said estate to present them within six months from the date hereof, and those indebted to make payment to her.

NANCY M. SOUTHWICK,
Newport, March 26, 1887. Guardian.